

Algeria	4.00	Den.	1.15	Sw.	0.90	Bel.	0.90
Argentina	2.25	Ind.	1.20	Port.	1.15	Ec.	1.15
Australia	0.70	Ind.	1.00	Ind.	0.50	Ind.	0.50
Belgium	0.50	Ind.	0.50	Ind.	0.50	Ind.	0.50
Canada	0.50	Ind.	0.50	Ind.	0.50	Ind.	0.50
France	0.50	Ind.	0.50	Ind.	0.50	Ind.	0.50
Germany	0.50	Ind.	0.50	Ind.	0.50	Ind.	0.50
Italy	0.50	Ind.	0.50	Ind.	0.50	Ind.	0.50
Japan	0.50	Ind.	0.50	Ind.	0.50	Ind.	0.50
South Korea	0.50	Ind.	0.50	Ind.	0.50	Ind.	0.50
Spain	0.50	Ind.	0.50	Ind.	0.50	Ind.	0.50
Sweden	0.50	Ind.	0.50	Ind.	0.50	Ind.	0.50
Switzerland	0.50	Ind.	0.50	Ind.	0.50	Ind.	0.50
Taiwan	0.50	Ind.	0.50	Ind.	0.50	Ind.	0.50
U.S.	0.50	Ind.	0.50	Ind.	0.50	Ind.	0.50
U.K.	0.50	Ind.	0.50	Ind.	0.50	Ind.	0.50
West Germany	0.50	Ind.	0.50	Ind.	0.50	Ind.	0.50
Yugoslavia	0.50	Ind.	0.50	Ind.	0.50	Ind.	0.50

## In Middle America, A Mood of Despair

### Polls Show a Dramatic Loss of Faith in Leaders and Pessimism on Future

(This article was based on door-to-door interviewing by Washington Post staff writers David S. Broder, Robert Johnson and Paul Taylor, and on Washington Post-ABC News polling nationally and in six Knoxville and Knoxville County, Tennessee, precincts.)

WASHINGTON, Tennessee — For generations, the people of Knoxville County have been characterized as conservative, patriotic and Republican. No Democrat has ever represented their Tennessee Valley congressional district, and for six years these voters gave Ronald Reagan their ardent support.

On the surface, there seems no reason for any of that to be different today — but it is, dramatically. Five days of intensive door-to-door interviews with voters and a wide cross section of community leaders have disclosed strikingly negative feelings about the direction of the country and the performance of its leaders, including President Reagan.

And the words of disappointment, cynicism and concern voiced here are echoed in other parts of the country, national polls show. Measures of pessimism, worry about the future and distrust of government are all on the rise.

In the Knoxville suburbs, Dan Helton, 28, seated in the living room of his attractive ranch-style house, a \$35,000 car parked outside his door, said: "You can't trust anybody. The quality of trust in people is just out of the question anymore. It's the American way, seemingly. It's a sickening way to feel."

Politicians are definitely included in that not-to-be-trusted category. "We're losing faith in our leaders," said Wayne Spurgeon, an anesthesia coordinator at a local hospital. "We don't vote for a person, we vote for an image he wants us to see."

Not since similar Washington Post surveys in the early 1970s, when 1960s optimism gave way to disillusionment over the Vietnam war and what many viewed as a collective national breakdown, has the political climate seemed to have veered so quickly toward distrust and cynicism.

On a number of fronts, voters say, from White House to Wall Street, the government has slipped disturbingly out of control. This sense of a loss of control over the nation's future creates concern about who is in charge of the country and where the nation is headed.

The reasons for this are both specific and elusive.

There is disappointment with Mr. Reagan, who had become a symbol of hope and better times. The man, personally popular, largely free from the kind of hostility that surrounded the Johnson and Nixon presidencies in their final years, but his credibility has suffered a severe blow because of the Iran-contra scandal.

The lack of trust in government is widespread, regardless of Mr. Reagan's popularity and even aside from his current crisis. Early in his second term, before the Iran disclosures, when Mr. Reagan's popularity was high, six of 10 people questioned in Washington Post-ABC News polls said the government in Washington could be trusted to do the right thing "only some of the time," a level of distrust nearly as high as today.

See VOTERS, Page 8

## Poles Accuse U.S. Diplomat Of Espionage

By Jackson Diehl  
Washington Post Service

WARSAW — The Polish government accused a U.S. diplomat stationed here of spying Wednesday and said his activity was evidence of aggressive and ongoing U.S. espionage in East bloc countries.

The government spokesman, Jerzy Urban, said that Albert Mueller, a second secretary in the political section of the U.S. Embassy, had been "caught red-handed" on Saturday as he met with a contact to deliver espionage equipment, money and instructions.

Mr. Urban said that Mr. Mueller had been detained by the police but was later released as a diplomat, then released to U.S. officials. The Polish Foreign Ministry delivered a protest note to U.S. officials in Warsaw on Monday about Mr. Mueller's activity but had not formally expelled him from the country, he said. A U.S. Embassy spokesman said Mr. Mueller left Poland on Sunday.

At his weekly press conference, Mr. Urban showed Western and Polish journalists a film that he said showed Mr. Mueller meeting with a contact in a wooded area in Warsaw. The film also showed Mr. Mueller.

See POLAND, Page 8

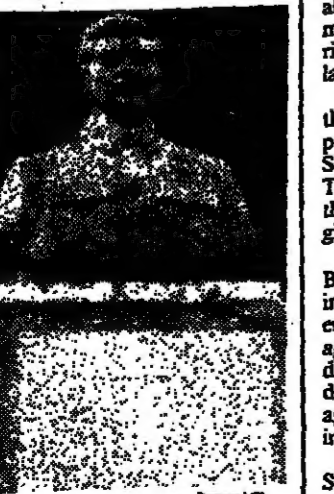
Iran says it has sentenced an American engineer to 10 years in prison for spying. Page 3.

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## Kiosk Confidence Vote Ordered in Italy

ROME (Reuters) — A vote of confidence that is expected to bring down Italy's new minority government and provoke a general election on June 21 will be held on Tuesday, parliament floor leaders decided Wednesday night.

The leaders in the Chamber of Deputies decided on the date after a meeting to discuss the timetable for the rest of a confidence debate in the caretaker administration of the Christian Democratic prime minister, Amintore Fanfani.



A bust of Stalin in the central square of Fier, Albania, sets the tone for the world's last Stalinist state. Page 7.

**GENERAL NEWS**  
■ Sri Lanka bombed Tamil areas in retaliation for the bomb attack in Colombo. Page 2.  
■ Army engineers in Argentina ended a revolt to protest human rights trials. Page 3.  
**BUSINESS/FINANCE**  
■ West German metalworkers and their employers reached a contract settlement. Page 11.



**Filibuster in Japanese Diet Takes a Toll**  
Members of the Japanese parliament, or Diet, taking naps early Wednesday as the opposition dug its feet over the 1987 national budget. The opposition, by means of a seldom-used delaying tactic, sought to eliminate a sales tax proposed by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. Page 7.

## Hopes High as Arms Talks Resume Today

By Barry James  
International Herald Tribune

U.S. and Soviet negotiators resume talks in Geneva on Thursday that could lead to the most significant arms control accord since the 1972 Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty.

There is strong political pressure both in Moscow and in Washington to reach an agreement, described by one prominent U.S. lawmaker as potentially the most "truly meaningful" in the history of relations between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The U.S. negotiator, Maynard W. Glitman, said he would not be rushed, despite political pressures, for a quick agreement.

"Our effort will be directed to producing a sound and durable INF agreement, not to meeting a timetable," he said, referring to an intermediate-range nuclear force accord. He said the United States would "ensure that an INF agreement enhances the security of the United States and its allies."

North Atlantic Treaty Organization allies are deeply concerned that the proposals would punch holes in the American nuclear deterrent on which they have relied to keep the peace for the past 42 years.

Despite such misgivings, the Reagan administration appeared keen to make a deal and thereby clear the way to a third summit meeting between President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev — a meeting that could rescue the administration from the opprobrium of the Iran arms scandal.

Never has this round of the slow-moving Geneva arms talks appeared closer to a breakthrough since it began on March 12, 1985. With the political impetus focused on the issue of medium-range missiles, parallel negotiations on strategic arms and space-based weapons have been pushed into the background. They are scheduled to resume in Geneva on May 5.

Hopes of an agreement following the visit to Moscow last week by George P. Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, were raised to such an extent that the speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, Jim Wright, Democrat of Texas, said "the opportunity for a truly meaningful agreement is better today than at any time in the history of U.S.-Soviet relations."

Mr. Wright, who headed a congressional mission to the Soviet Union last week, said arms control agreements are "ours almost for the asking, right at our fingertips."

Other U.S. lawmakers were more cautious, echoing misgivings in Europe that the Geneva talks could start a process leading to the "denuclearization" of Europe.

"I would caution the administration against racing into an agreement which is cosmetically attractive but, at bottom, works against the cohesion and the steadfastness of the Atlantic Alliance," said the

Maynard W. Glitman, the chief U.S. negotiator in Geneva, as talks prepared to resume on an arms control accord.

## Prime Tax Havens Becoming an Endangered Species

By Gary Klorer  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Tax evaders, insider traders, drug traffickers and others looking for foreign places to hide ill-gotten money are discovering that even in the clandestine world of tax havens and numbered accounts, bankers can no longer be counted on to keep their mouths shut.

With increasing success, the U.S. tax and law enforcement authorities have been able to pierce the secrecy that has long surrounded bank records in some of the world's most popular bastions of underworld money.

Switzerland, long known for its discreet banking practices, has agreed to cooperate in the U.S. investigation of Swiss accounts controlled by Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North and others involved in covert arms sales to Iran. Last year a bank in the Bahamas, another offshore hideaway with strict bank secrecy laws, turned over incriminating records on Dennis B. Levine, who was indicted in Wall Street's insider trading scandal.

The U.S. authorities expect to get even more cooperation from foreign bankers, having recently negotiated treaties with the Cayman Islands, a notorious haven for laundered money, as well as Bermuda, the Netherlands Antilles, St. Lucia and others.

Nonetheless, the world remains littered with places to hide money from the Internal Revenue Service and law enforcement agencies. For one thing, the tax information agreements that the United States has negotiated typically cover only certain crimes. Moreover, most countries have not agreed to any arrangement to share tax information with the United States.

"The whole world beyond our shores could be considered a tax haven except for the 37 countries with which we have tax treaties," according to Peter Barash, staff director of the House Subcommittee on Commerce, Consumer and Monetary Affairs, which has investigated offshore tax evasion.

Of course, not every country that has shied away from signing a tax information agreement has bank secrecy laws that are a suitable place to hide money.

Members of the Communist bloc might seem safe because their governments are unlikely to share information with the United States. But many of them impose strict currency controls, which makes it hard to get the money out once it is put in, said Richard Gordon, an international tax expert at the accounting firm of Arthur Andersen & Co. and former deputy chief of staff of the Congressional Joint Committee on Taxation.

Besides strict bank secrecy laws and the freedom to transfer funds at will, a good hiding place has a stable political climate, a sound banking system and no local taxes on deposits. People also tend to look for countries that are close to home or their business dealings, said Richard J. Stricoff, a foreign tax expert at Seidman & Seidman-BDO.

People running legitimate businesses are looking for the same things, but one major difference is that they are usually much more interested in tax considerations than they are in secrecy.

It has become tougher to find places that meet the criteria, but some are still around, said Walter H. Diamond, an authority on tax havens and co-author of "Tax Havens of the World."

One popular hideaway is Panama. Mr. Diamond said Panamanian officials recently told him they have no intention of entering into any tax information agreement with the United States. Other Caribbean countries, in contrast, have signed agreements so they can qualify as tax-deductible convention sites under the Caribbean Basin Initiative of 1983 and also as homes for tax-favored Foreign Sales Corporations, which U.S. exporters can set up under the 1984 tax law.

In Asia, Hong Kong remains a favorite hiding place, according to Mr. Diamond, and may continue to be even after it reverts to Chinese control in 1997. In the Middle East, Bahrain is a haven.

In Europe, the British-owned Channel Islands off the coast of France form a popular hiding place for European money and could become a magnet for U.S. money because of the sophisticated banking system, Mr. Stricoff said.

Tax experts also expect to see more people setting up elaborate networks of bank accounts in different havens to make the money trail harder for investigators to track. An example would be an account in Panama set up to control another account in Bahrain, which in turn would control an account in Hong Kong.

American tax evaders may also feel a need to deal with smaller banks with lesser reputations. The reason is that U.S. courts have in some cases put pressure on banks operating in the United States to provide information on certain foreign accounts.

## France Will Sell CGCT To Swedish Consortium

By Axel Krause  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The French government will sell control of France's second-largest telecommunications company to a consortium headed by L.M. Ericsson AB of Sweden, government officials said Wednesday. The move puts an end to intense and conflicting pressures from the United States and West Germany, which supported other bidders.

The decision on Compagnie Generale de Telecommunications Telephoniques was quickly protested by the U.S. Embassy in Paris.

The decision is expected to be announced Thursday by Finance Minister Edouard Balladur, officials said.

During a cabinet meeting Tuesday, Mr. Balladur switched his support from Siemens AG of West Germany to Ericsson and its main French partner, Matra SA, an arms maker.

The finance minister's reversal stemmed from "his considered view that the Ericsson-Matra proposal better corresponded to France's technical and industrial requirements," a government official said.

Last-minute efforts by the U.S. and Dutch governments to reverse the decision were being made as late as Wednesday evening, according to a spokesman for a group led by American Telephone & Telegraph Co. of the United States.

Until recently, the leading contender for control of CGCT had apparently been the AT&T consortium, which had the support of the Reagan administration and the Dutch government.

AT&T's partners included NV Philips of the Netherlands and SA de Telecommunications de France.

Gerard Longuet, state secretary for telecommunications, and Alain Madelin, the industry minister, had supported the AT&T proposal on the grounds that the U.S. telephone switching technology it proposed was superior to that of its rivals.

However, sources close to both officials said, the Ericsson technology was a "close second."

Mr. Longuet opposed the Siemens proposal and had reportedly told friends he would resign if the West German company won the bidding.

U.S. officials in Washington were informed of the government's decision following Tuesday's cabinet meeting, which was presided over by Prime Minister Jacques Chirac.

Referring to the agreement with Ericsson, a spokeswoman for Mr.

## U.S. Court Rejects Death Law Appeal

By Al Kamen  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court, rejecting the last broad-based challenge to the death penalty, ruled Wednesday that a state's sentencing system is constitutional even if statistics show it may be racially discriminatory.

The 5-4 ruling, written by Justice Lewis F. Powell Jr., dashed the hopes of death penalty opponents, and hundreds of the nearly 1,900 death row inmates nationwide. It was the most significant death penalty ruling in a decade in the United States.

The ruling came in a case asking whether Georgia's capital sentencing procedures, similar to those in many of the 37 states with death penalty laws, are sufficiently fair and unbiased.

Warren McCleskey, a black convict in 1978 of shooting a white Atlanta policeman during a furniture store robbery, argued that Georgia's law was unconstitutional because it failed to eliminate racism from its sentencing procedures.

He cited a statistical study showing that blacks who kill whites in Georgia are nearly 11 times more likely to receive the death penalty than those who kill blacks. Blacks who killed whites were sentenced to die three times more often than whites who killed whites, the study also said.

"Apparent disparities in sentencing are an inevitable part of our criminal justice system," Justice Powell said. "The discrepancy indicated by the study is 'a far cry from the major systemic defects identified' in 1972, when the high court struck down all state death penalty laws."

Justice Powell said the court had consistently tried to "eradicate racial prejudice from our criminal justice system" and would continue to try to ensure that the system is fair and impartial — but only on a case-by-case basis.

Statistical attacks and sweeping arguments against the death penalty "are best presented to the legislative bodies," Justice Powell said. "It is not the responsibility — or indeed even the right — of this court to determine the appropriate punishment for particular crimes."

"It is the legislatures, the elected representatives of the people that are constituted to respond to the will and consequently the moral values of the people," he said. "Legislatures also are better qualified to weigh and evaluate the results of statistical studies in terms of their own local conditions."

David Whitmore, a lawyer for the American Civil Liberties Union in New Orleans, said the decision removed the last hope of nearly a dozen of Louisiana's 47 death row inmates.

The decision was the second ruling this week on capital punishment. On Tuesday the high court ruled that the death penalty could be applied to accomplices in murder cases if they played a major role in the killing and displayed a reckless disregard for human life.

## U.S. Army Unit Linked To Financing of Contras

By Jeff Gerth  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Pentagon has announced that it recently discovered that a secret army unit disbanded in 1983 had set up a Swiss bank account that may later have been used illegally to finance arms for the Nicaraguan rebels.

A Pentagon official said Tuesday that an internal investigation had produced information suggesting that Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, the dismissed National Security Council aide, and Major General Richard V. Secord, who retired from the air force in April 1983, were among those who had access to the unauthorized army account.

They are both under investigation on suspicion of providing military aid to the rebels, known as

## Prime Tax Havens Becoming an Endangered Species

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With increasing success, the U.S. tax and law enforcement authorities have been able to pierce the secrecy that has long surrounded bank records in some of the world's most popular bastions of underworld money.

Switzerland, long known for its discreet banking practices, has agreed to cooperate in the U.S. investigation of Swiss accounts controlled by Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North and others involved in covert arms sales to Iran. Last year a bank in the Bahamas, another offshore hideaway with strict bank secrecy laws, turned over incriminating records on Dennis B. Levine, who was indicted in Wall Street's insider trading scandal.

The U.S. authorities expect to get even more cooperation from foreign bankers, having recently negotiated treaties with the Cayman Islands, a notorious haven for laundered money, as well as Bermuda, the Netherlands Antilles, St. Lucia and others.

Nonetheless, the world remains littered with places to hide money from the Internal Revenue Service and law enforcement agencies. For one thing, the tax information agreements that the United States has negotiated typically cover only certain crimes. Moreover, most countries have not agreed to any arrangement to share tax information with the United States.

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Of course, not every country that has shied away from signing a tax information agreement has bank secrecy laws that are a suitable place to hide money.

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## South African Police Kill 5 Rail Workers

**The Associated Press**  
JOHANNESBURG — The police said they fired on striking black railroad workers at a Johannesburg train station on Wednesday, killing five and wounding an unknown number during an "illegal gathering."

The police statement said a riot squad officer was stabbed and a constable apparently was shot when railroad workers attacked of-

South Africa has severely restricted the reporting of unrest or dissent. Correspondents may be fined or imprisoned for failing to submit to censors articles that contravene regulations.

Officers who tried to disperse them with tear gas. The police then opened fire, the statement said.

The railroad workers gathered at the Doornfontein station after it was announced that the government transport service was dismissing 16,000 striking train employees.

Earlier, 50 black men carrying axes and sticks got involved in a running battle with the police after leaving a union building for the Doornfontein station, severely wounding a policeman with a bloodied head and firing his pistol at the black men, shooting two of them.

Some of the men returned to the union building, which houses offices of the nation's largest labor federation — the Congress of

South African Trade Unions — and several of its affiliates, including the railroad workers union.

Mike Roussos, spokesman for the South African Railway and Harbor Workers Union, which is leading the six-week strike, said the armed black men set out for the Doornfontein station "because we had been getting reports of a number of clashes" between union members and security forces.

Hundreds of policemen, some armed with automatic rifles, surrounded the union building and announced through loudspeakers that no one was to leave. Approximately 500 people, including journalists, were believed to be in the building.

The South African Transport Services, the rail company, set Wednesday as the deadline for 18,000 striking workers to end their walkout, which started in March, or lose their jobs. The company spokesman, Dirk Buckes, said about 2,000 had returned to work.

In a separate incident, union officials said that the police fired guns and tear gas outside union offices in Germiston, southeast of Johannesburg, severely wounding at least two persons.

In Soweto, tens of thousands of people stayed away from work and school on Wednesday after pamphlets calling for a three-day boycott were distributed in the black township outside Johannesburg.



The main bus station in Colombo, Sri Lanka, after the bombing on Tuesday.

## Sri Lanka Bombs Tamils After Attack In Colombo

**The Associated Press**

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — Government warplanes bombed Tamil separatist strongholds on Wednesday, reportedly killing 80 persons, in retaliation for the bombing of Colombo's main bus station as the two-day civil war death toll rose to more than 220.

Two Tamil separatist groups on Wednesday denied responsibility for the bombing of the bus station Tuesday, killing at least 106 people.

Meanwhile, near Trincomalee in eastern Sri Lanka, Tamil rebels detonated a bomb Wednesday under an army vehicle, killing 15 soldiers and wounding 60, according to a military officer.

The officer, who commented on condition of anonymity, also said Tamil separatists attacked an army camp at Kankesanthurai, 12 miles (19 kilometers) north of Jaffna on Tuesday, killing 14 soldiers and three policemen. He said eight rebels were believed killed.

The violence on Wednesday raised to at least 360 the number of people killed in ethnic conflicts since Friday.

Tilak Ratnakara, chairman of the government media center, said the confirmed toll from the bombing of the station was 106 dead and 295 wounded, many of whom were badly burned.

However, he said the number of dead could rise and another official, who refused to be identified, said it might exceed 200.

Military sources, meanwhile, said prisoners at Colombo's Walikade Prison, perhaps Sinhalese seeking revenge for the Colombo bombing, may have beat to death six Tamil prisoners on Wednesday. They captured and beat a prison official before order was restored when the army opened fire.

The prison has about 5,000 inmates, but it was not known how many were involved in the riot. During the 1983 anti-Tamil riots in Colombo, 59 Tamil inmates were killed in the prison.

Sinhalese, who are mostly Buddhist, make up a majority of island's 16 million people and control the government and military. The mainly Hindu Tamils claim they are discriminated against by the Sinhalese, and Tamil guerrillas have been fighting for four years to set up an independent homeland in the north and east.

The government blamed two Tamil separatist groups, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam and the Eelam Revolutionary Organization of Students, for the bombing.

In the southern Indian city of Madras, where militant Tamil groups have headquarters, spokesmen for both groups denied involvement in the bombing.

"We have never targeted our attacks at civilians," said Velupillai Prabhakaran, a spokesman for the Eelam Revolutionary Organization of Students.

"We deny involvement and we condemn such actions against civilians," said a Tigers spokesman, Lawrence Thilakar.

Mr. Ratnakara said some civilians may have been among the injured in the retaliatory bombing Wednesday of Jaffna peninsula, which is dominated by Tamil rebels.

"The government has issued a call that civilians should not remain near known militant targets," he said. "The government will continue to strike at these targets until civilian killings are stopped and peace negotiations resume."

Officials said that the security forces were poised to launch a major offensive following a cabinet decision Wednesday to take tough measures to "eliminate terrorists and terrorism throughout the island," Reuters reported.

Colombo remained under curfew Wednesday, part of the government's effort to prevent communal rioting.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### China Says India Is Massing Troops

**BEIJING (WP)** — A Chinese spokesman accused India on Wednesday of massing troops along the Chinese-Indian border, forcibly occupying unspecified territory and creating tension in the region. China's foreign ministry spokesman, Ma Yuzhen, also asserted that India has been "nibbling" at Chinese territory and recently conducted a large military exercise along the border.

Mr. Ma denied a report that appeared recently in the Indian press charging that China has been building up its forces in Tibet, which borders on India.

### End to Yugoslavia Coal Strike Urged

**BELGRADE (AP)** — Communist Party members at the Rusa coal mining company at Labin in Croatia called on 1,400 coal miners on Wednesday to resume work on Thursday, the state-run Tanjug news agency reported Wednesday.

A meeting of 207 of the 235 miners who are Communist Party members at Labin called on "all responsible workers to join them and resume work" Thursday. The party members at Labin, 148 miles (239 kilometers) southeast of Zagreb, also warned that those miners who failed to appear for work would face punishment for unjustified absence, but it was unclear how the demand for resumption of work would be enforced. The miners are demanding a 100-percent pay increase and the dismissal of mining executives. On Monday they rejected an offer for an 18.3 percent wage increase.

Meanwhile, in Kraljevo in Serbia, 1,500 workers at the local railroad car factory continued their walkout, initially over reduced wages, which car factory continued their walkout, initially over reduced wages, which began Monday. But 3,000 other workers continued regular production plant sources said.

### Soares, Outgoing Prime Minister Meet

**LISBON (Reuters)** — President Mario Soares of Portugal met privately Wednesday with the outgoing prime minister, Ant6nio Cavaco Silva, before consulting with Council of State members on whether to call early legislative elections or to seek formation of a government from within the existing parliament.

Mr. Cavaco Silva, a Social Democrat whose minority-conservative government was toppled in a parliamentary vote on April 3, went directly to the presidential palace after returning from a trip to Asia. Official sources said he had been expected to leave Mr. Soares on his trip and to repeat his view that elections be called, allowing the electorate, and not the parliament, to choose the next government.

### 3 New Ministers Named in Taiwan

**TAIPEI (UPI)** — The governing Kuomintang party of President Chiang Ching-kuo announced major changes in the cabinet on Wednesday, naming new ministers of foreign affairs, defense and communications.

The changes were announced after a weekly meeting of the party's Central Standing Committee. In a surprise, the committee decided not to remove Prime Minister Yu Kuo-hua, despite mounting pressure from the opposition to do so. Approval of the cabinet nominations by the parliament is considered a formality; the Kuomintang holds more than 80 percent of the seats.

The party announced it had nominated Ding Mou-shan, the vice foreign minister, to replace Foreign Minister Chen Fung-ming, who is retiring. The Defense Ministry position will go to Cheng Wei-yuan, 74, a retired general and longtime lieutenant of Mr. Chiang. The communications portfolio will go to Kuo Nan-hung, 51, a Taiwanese who is president of Chiao Tung University.

### Cardinal Sends Letter to Manila Voters

**MANILA (WP)** — Cardinal Jaime L. Sin, the archbishop of Manila, urged Wednesday that Philippine voters reject radical leftist candidates and those with links to the deposed government of Ferdinand E. Marcos in May 11 legislative elections.

A pastoral letter issued by Cardinal Sin seemed to imply support for the candidates picked by President Corason C. Aquino, although the archbishop said he would not specify which candidates had the Roman Catholic Church's blessing.

His directive, which will be distributed to churches throughout the country, condemned those who profess "a godless ideology" or advocate violence as a means of social change, and urged Catholics to assess the past records of candidates. A new leftist party, the People's Party, is facing its first electoral test in the May election. The party was established in September by two founders of the Philippine Communist movement.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### U.S. to Reduce Airport Entry Delays

**NEW YORK (AP)** — Long waits at U.S. airports by foreigners requesting entry to the United States should be dramatically decreased this year as more immigration agents are assigned to terminals, officials say.

Increases in people traveling to the United States, combined with a loss of inspectors because of federal budget cuts, caused lengthy delays last summer for foreigners at airports in New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Miami and Dallas, a spokesman for the Immigration and Naturalization Service said Tuesday.

Trans World Airlines is to begin daily nonstop flights to London from Baltimore-Washington International Airport in late June. The U.S. Department of Transportation awarded TWA the right to operate the service on Tuesday.

A work-stoppage by French air traffic controllers caused the cancellation of 21 domestic flights on Wednesday but did not affect international flights, airline representatives said in Paris. The two-hour stoppage, from 6:30 to 8:30 A.M., was identical to one staged Tuesday, and others are planned for Thursday and Friday.

Spanish air traffic controllers are planning six days of 24-hour strikes beginning May 4 to press demands for improved working conditions, the Spanish Federation of Air Traffic Controllers said Wednesday. (AP)

A special task force to examine operational errors by U.S. air traffic controllers is to be convened by the Federal Aviation Administration, the director of the agency said Wednesday in Washington. The task force is to make recommendations on how to reduce errors, which increased by 18 percent during the first three months of 1987. (UPI)

## Abbas to Quit PLO Executive Board

**United Press International**

**ALGIERS** — Mohammed Abbas, convicted of masterminding the 1985 hijacking of the Italian cruise ship Achille Lauro, said Wednesday that he will leave the governing committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization in what officials said was an effort to improve the group's image.

"He doesn't fit into the PLO image we want to project now," said an official attending the meeting here of the Palestine National Council, the PLO's unofficial parliament in exile.

The council, whose divided ranks reunited at the opening session on Monday, is to elect a new executive committee this week. The committee, the group's governing board, is headed by Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman.

Mr. Abbas said that his departure was part of a reorganization following the decision of six hard-

line Palestinian groups to dissolve the Palestine National Salvation Front, a Syrian-based coalition that had opposed Mr. Arafat.

**Demands for Peace Talks**

The PLO reaffirmed Wednesday its demands for an international Middle East peace conference with the participation of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council "and all the parties concerned, including the PLO."

Farouk Kaddoumi, head of the PLO political department, said at the council meeting that the PLO rejected Israeli moves to hold direct peace talks with Arab nations.

He said an end to the Middle East conflict and the return of Palestinians to Israeli-occupied Arab territories must be negotiated in light of "United Nations resolution 338/198, which was adopted in August 1983 by the United Nations

General Assembly, calling for the participation, equally, of the members of the Security Council, and the parties concerned, including the PLO."

The United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, China and France are the five permanent members of the Security Council.

In presenting a report of the PLO's general policy, Mr. Kaddoumi said the group favored a preparatory meeting, grouping the five UN members, to pave the way for an international conference.

### DEATH NOTICE

**THAYER, CYNTHIA DUNN**, suddenly April 22, 1987 in Portland, Oregon. Daughter of Mary Thayer Dunn and the late honorable James Thayer. Survived by sister, Mrs. M. Dunn; mother, Mrs. D. Dunn; brother, Mr. D. Dunn; and sister, Mrs. D. Dunn. Burial in the Thayer family plot, Mount St. Helens Cemetery, Portland, Oregon. Friends are invited to a memorial service at 2:00 p.m. on Friday, April 24, at the Thayer home, 1111 N. Thayer St., Portland, Oregon. In lieu of flowers, contributions to the Thayer family fund are appreciated. Condolences may be expressed to the family at the Thayer home.

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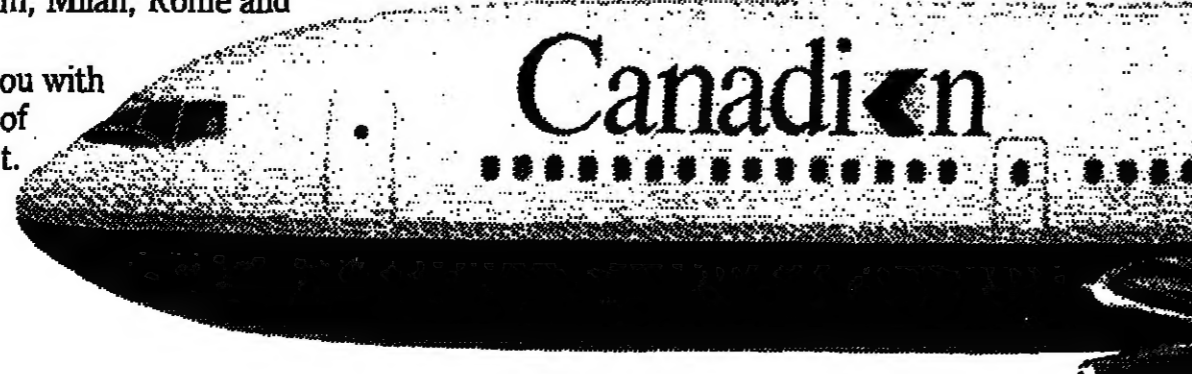
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## Hawl

NEW YORK — The Hawks, a professional basketball team, have been named the "Most Improved Team" of the season. The team, which finished last season with a record of 18-14, improved to 23-14 this season. The Hawks' success was attributed to their improved defense and the emergence of rookie player John Williams. Williams, a 6'8" forward, averaged 15.2 points and 8.5 rebounds per game. The Hawks' coach, Coach Smith, praised the team's effort and dedication. The Hawks will play their next game on Friday night against the Lakers.

## NBA Fran To 4

NEW YORK — The NBA's "Fran" franchise, which was sold for \$100 million, is set to be sold again. The franchise, which was owned by the late owner, is being sold by the current owner, who is looking for a new owner. The franchise is being sold to a group of investors, who are looking to expand the franchise into other markets. The franchise is being sold for \$100 million, which is a record for a franchise sale. The franchise is being sold to a group of investors, who are looking to expand the franchise into other markets. The franchise is being sold for \$100 million, which is a record for a franchise sale.

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## 6-Hour Rebellion Carried Out By Argentine Army Engineers

**By Elaine Sciolino**  
New York Times Service

**BUENOS AIRES**—A company of army engineers has ended a six-hour revolt in the northern Argentine city of Salta, the latest in a series of mutinies brought on by military discontent over human rights trials and the makeup of the general staff.

No trouble was reported Wednesday in army garrisons across Argentina, and the four-million member General Confederation of Labor abandoned a "state of alert and mobilization," saying the country's 40-month-old democratic government had survived the threat.

The mutiny on Tuesday at Salta, in Tucuman province, followed two rebellions last week by groups of officers who oppose the army's leadership and want amnesty for soldiers accused of torture and killing under military governments that ruled from 1976-1983.

At least 19 high-ranking officers have resigned or been fired in the unrest, the government said Tuesday.

The Supreme Court resumed an extraordinary session at noon Wednesday, after deciding Tuesday to request reports from all federal courts hearing human rights cases. The court is considering taking charge of the cases, two legislators and court sources said.

It also is considering changing the interpretation of a law so as to exempt some officers from prosecution on the ground they were following orders. The army has long sought such a ruling. About 250 officers face charges of human rights abuses during the military's "dirty war" against suspected leftists, in which at least 9,000 people disappeared.

President Raúl Alfonsín, whose election in 1983 ended military rule, held an emergency session Tuesday with the Supreme Court president, José Severo Caballero. No details were provided. Mr. Alfonsín also met Wednesday with Defense Minister Horacio Jaunarena.

In Buenos Aires, 2,000 leftists protested Tuesday night in the

front of Government House against the army revolts.

General Jaunarena met late Tuesday with the new army chief of staff, General José D. Caridi, to analyze the replacement of 11 generals, a colonel, seven lieutenant colonels and a major who were removed after the military unrest surfaced April 15 with a two-day rebellion in the western city of Córdoba.

A second group of soldiers rebelled Thursday at the Campo de Mayo army camp near Buenos Aires, but they surrendered Sunday.

On Monday, after the first rebellions, General Jaunarena was temporarily appointed chief of staff. General Caridi assumed the job Monday night.

In the latest uprising, about 250 soldiers in the 5th Company of Mountain Engineers in Salta, 1,000 miles (1,600 kilometers) northwest of Buenos Aires, confined themselves to barracks for six hours.

Governor Roberto Romero of Salta said that the engineers demanded amnesty for officers ac-

cused of human rights abuses, no more prosecutions and a law of "national reconciliation."

Mr. Romero said 600 people gathered outside the base gates to protest the revolt.

He said the engineers had "adopted the attitude of rebellion of the commander and assistant commander of the 5th Infantry Brigade based in Tucumán," about 150 miles south of Salta. The engineering company is part of the brigade.

The brigade's commander, Colonel Nestor Cassia, was among the 19 officers replaced in recent days. The new commander, Colonel Fernando Zarraga, arrived at the unit Tuesday afternoon.

In Salta, the garrison commander, Colonel José E. Rodríguez, announced the end of the rebellion Tuesday evening. He said it "had nothing to do" with the country's institutional system and "was strictly a military affair."

He said the rebel company commander, Major Jorge Duran, had turned himself in. It was not known if Major Duran was under arrest.



General José D. Caridi, who was appointed army chief of staff earlier this week.

## Security a Problem at Many U.S. Missions

By Elaine Sciolino  
New York Times Service

**WASHINGTON**—Some of the security problems that have arisen at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow are present in a number of other U.S. missions around the world, according to Reagan administration officials, intelligence experts and current and former U.S. ambassadors.

Missions in China, Eastern Europe and other areas with a large Soviet presence have been particularly vulnerable, U.S. security officials said. But they said there also were problems in certain Middle Eastern and African countries.

Americans serving in friendly countries where internal security regulations are more relaxed also are susceptible to Soviet and other subversion, they said.

Security lapses elsewhere have not drawn the same attention as those in Moscow, the specialists acknowledged, although many of the problems have existed for decades and are considered as serious.

Two Marine guards in Moscow were arrested and accused of allowing Soviet agents to enter and search the U.S. Embassy there. A third has been charged with failing to report unauthorized contacts with Soviet citizens and a fourth is

being held on suspicion of espionage.

"What the incident in Moscow should awaken us to is that the problems and vulnerabilities are widespread," said Admiral Bobby R. Inman, retired, a former deputy director of central intelligence, who headed a special State Department advisory panel that investigated embassy security in 1985.

"While the Soviets most skillfully exploit them, they are not the only ones trying," he added. "and vulnerabilities are at least as large if not larger in other places where the guard is not so high."

Robert E. Lamb, assistant secretary of state for diplomatic security, acknowledged that hostile espionage is a global problem confronting U.S. diplomatic facilities.

"Moscow has a threat level unmatched in the world, but there are other places that are just as vulnerable," he said. "Espionage is a worldwide problem and not confined to just hostile countries."

In discussing security problems in Eastern Europe, the officials said that embassy buildings in Prague, Budapest, East Berlin and Sofia are next to buildings that in some cases are owned by the host government. U.S. investigators have turned

up evidence of break-ins in buildings in Eastern Europe and electronic bugging.

Outside the Eastern bloc, the least acknowledged but the most serious security problems are at U.S. facilities in China, according to intelligence officials.

When Senate Foreign Relations Committee investigators visited the three Beijing embassy buildings last year, they discovered a maze of tunnels from the basements to other buildings. Doors to the tunnels were locked but did not have alarms. One tunnel led into the basement of the Czechoslovak Embassy, said a committee staff member who went on the trip.

U.S. installations also are made vulnerable by the extensive use of local employees. While West Germany, France and Britain hire an average of one local employee for every three of its own officials, the average number of local employees at U.S. posts far exceeds the number of Americans.

In December, there were 10,766 Americans and 15,327 local employees working full-time at U.S. posts around the world.

In Japan, local employees numbered 407, compared with 269 Americans. In France, there were 583 local employees and 291 Americans, and in Morocco 268 locals and 96 Americans.

Local employees outnumbered Americans even in some posts in Eastern Europe. In Czechoslovakia, 46 locals worked for 27 Americans, while in Poland, there were 119 locals and 52 Americans.

In Moscow, 210 Russians worked at the U.S. Embassy, but all have been withdrawn. Because of language and cultural

barriers, U.S. posts in China employed 336 locals and 155 Americans.

The United States can hire its own local employees in countries with large numbers of Soviet officials, such as Cuba, Nicaragua, Iraq and Syria, but it is assumed that some of them are intelligence agents and that all must report to their governments.

In November 1985, for example, the State Department issued a strong protest when Nicaragua subjected local employees of the U.S. Embassy in Managua to several hours of interrogation. U.S. diplomats in both Baghdad and Damascus have reported problems with electronic surveillance.

Government investigators assert that the problem of socializing between U.S. embassy staff members and local employees and residents is more widespread than is generally acknowledged.

U.S. officials working at the U.S. Interests Section in Havana and the embassy in Managua have been sent home in recent years after they were found to be dating local women.

It is common practice for the Soviet intelligence services and their surrogates to use their nationals to seduce Americans in countries outside the Eastern bloc.

This month, Representative Jim Courter, Republican of New Jersey, submitted a bill that would ban all local workers from U.S. posts in Eastern Europe.

Although the State Department opposes the bill, it is working on a plan that would eliminate local employees from sensitive areas of U.S. offices in Eastern Europe.

## U.S. Engineer Sentenced to 10 Years for Spying, Iran Reports

The Associated Press

**NICOSIA**—An Iranian court sentenced an American who confessed to spying for the CIA to 10 years in jail, Iran's official Islamic Republic News Agency reported Wednesday.

Jon Patis, 50, a telecommunications engineer for Cosmos Engineers, of Bethesda, Maryland, was arrested in June 1986 while working at a communications center at Asadabad, 200 miles (325 kilometers) southwest of Tehran.

In an interview broadcast by Iran's state television in October, Mr. Patis said that he had reported to the CIA through his company about Iranian military activities, oil production, inflation and the distribution of food.

He also said that he had provided information on the Asadabad

center and a warning system that was supposed to protect it against attacks. His arrest came after an Iraqi air raid on the center temporarily knocked out Iran's communications with other countries.

"The CIA was highly interested in gathering information on the vulnerability of Iranian economic centers," Mr. Patis was quoted as saying. It also wanted to know about Iran's military and port capacities, he was quoted as saying.

CIA officials at the time refused to comment on Mr. Patis's confession or whether the CIA had any relationship with Cosmos. Cosmos also refused comment. Mr. Patis faced seven charges linked to spying and using a forged passport. The Iranian press agency, monitored in Nicosia, did not say when Mr. Patis's trial had taken place.

In Washington, a State Department spokesman, Bruce Ammerman, said, "We are aware of the press report, but we have no independent confirmation, and I don't have anything more on it at this point."

Official confirmation will have to come from the Swiss, who represent U.S. interests in Iran, he said.

Mr. Patis said he worked in Iran as a telecommunications expert from 1969 to 1979. He said he returned in 1984, 1985 and 1986, the last time using a forged Italian passport in the name of Giovanni Patis.

Mr. Patis's sister, Ellen, said after his arrest that the Iran telecommunications agency had asked Cosmos to provide its American personnel in Iran with non-American passports.

**Talks With Resistance**

The U.S. State Department has been meeting with representatives of an Iranian opposition group that it has twice warned Congress about. The Washington Post reported from Washington. The department had told Congress that the group had a terrorist history and was strongly anti-American and Marxist.

Richard W. Murphy, the assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, said Tuesday at a meeting of the Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East of the House Foreign Affairs Committee that "we meet, we have met" with the Mujahidin Khalq "here in Washington." He described the group as "a player" in Iran.

"We're not boycotting them," Mr. Murphy told Representative Dan Burton, Republican of Indiana. Mr. Burton had asked Mr. Murphy whether it was wise to ignore the Mujahidin Khalq, given its opposition to the present Iranian government.

In July 1985, Mr. Murphy said in a statement prepared for the subcommittee that the organization had been at the forefront of opposition to Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi. He called the organization the faction "most engaged in anti-U.S. and anti-Western terrorism," including the assassination of seven Americans.

At the time, the State Department was concerned about the organization's campaign to gain support and recognition on Capitol Hill.

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## Windsor Fortune May Fight AIDS

International Herald Tribune

**PARIS**—The Pasteur Institute probably will use money left to it by the duchess of Windsor to build a new center for research on AIDS, a spokeswoman for the institute has said.

The spokeswoman said Tuesday that the institute's administrative council was to make a final decision in June on how to spend the Windsor fortune. But she said that

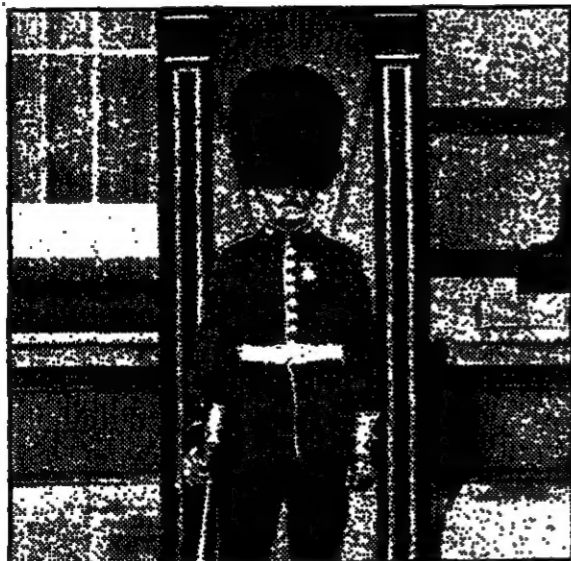
it seemed likely it would decide to construct a building specifically to deal with research into the disease.

The duchess, who died a year ago, named the institute as the main beneficiary in her will. Her decision was made in 1974, long before acquired immune deficiency syndrome was discovered. The institute's specialists are among the world's leading experts on AIDS.

The exact size of the legacy is

unknown, but an auction of the duchess's jewels in Geneva this month raised more than \$50 million for the institute. The auction had been expected to raise only \$7.5 million.

The duke of Windsor, as King Edward VIII of England, abdicated in 1936 to marry Wallis Warfield Simpson. He and the duchess lived the rest of their lives, except during World War II, in Paris. He died in 1972.



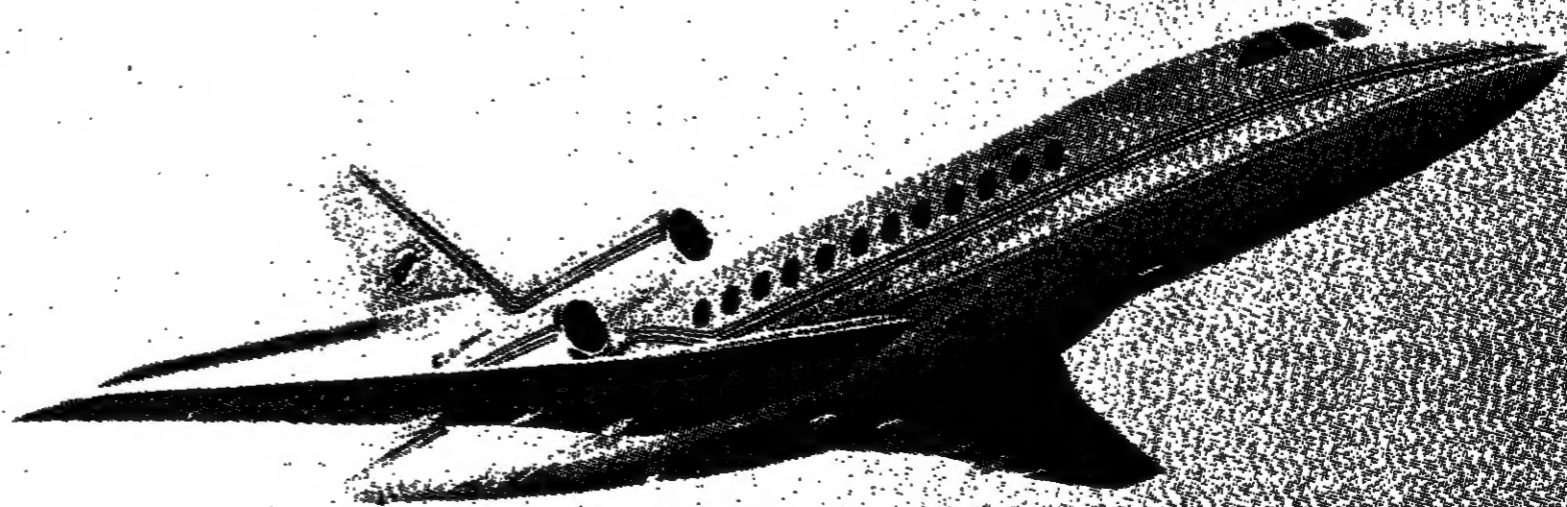
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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Take Yes for an Answer

Not a chance! That is what Western experts said about President Reagan's 1981 proposal to eliminate all medium-range missiles in Europe. Too one-sided, they scoffed; Moscow would never accept it. The Russians would have to destroy 1,300 SS-20 warheads compared with 300 for the United States.

The experts were wrong. This year Mikhail Gorbachev accepted the "zero-zero" idea. Not good enough, Washington and its allies responded. What about the Russians' 130 shorter-range missiles in Eastern Europe? For a deal, Washington must have the right to deploy an equal number.

No need for that, said the obliging Mr. Gorbachev last week. The Russians are willing to eliminate all their shorter-range missiles in Eastern Europe, unilaterally.

A trick, say some European and American experts. It is designed to undermine the Western deterrent, to send Europe down a slippery slope toward denuclearization and thus helplessness in the face of superior Soviet conventional forces.

At this point it has become necessary to wonder if these leaders and experts are so suspicious of the Soviet Union that they no longer know what is in the West's interest.

The idea of zero medium-range missiles originated in the Pentagon, NATO, and particularly European leaders, urged that the talks be broadened to include missiles in the 100-to-1,000-kilometer range. Now these experts are not willing to take yes for an answer, when yes makes sense.

The idea of deterrence in Europe rests on overall American strength and the NATO doctrine of flexible response. Flexible response means the ability to respond at whatever levels the Soviet threat can be posed: medium-range missiles against medium-range missiles, battlefield nuclear weapons against battlefield weapons. If both sides eliminate a type of missile, it is hard to see how either side gains.

Nonetheless, the doubters contend that American medium-range missiles based in Europe represent a more credible deterrent than intercontinental missiles based in the United States. They assert that Washington would never risk a counterattack on American soil by using its strategic forces to defend Europe. But why would anyone expect Moscow to spare the United States if an attack on Soviet territory came from American missiles just because they were based in Europe?

Even if both sides eliminated medium- and shorter-range missiles, Washington would still possess more than 3,000 nuclear bombs and artillery shells based in Europe. Contrary to assertions by General Bernard

Rogers, the NATO commander, this adds up to more than enough to strike necessary military targets in Eastern Europe. Besides, the West would retain hundreds of French and British warheads and 70-odd Pershing-1A missiles in West German hands.

Maybe, the doubters might concede. But once the process of eliminating types of nuclear missiles begins, their argument goes, it will be no way to stop at a prudent point.

When Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev agreed at the Reykjavik summit talks that they were willing to destroy all nuclear weapons, NATO allies grew understandably fearful of denuclearization.

West Germany is critical, and Germans tear themselves apart on the issue. Some might prefer the status quo, but they know the political dangers of blocking arms control. Others note that nuclear battlefield weapons are stored for the most part in West Germany, and worry that their country will be left as the only battlefield. But they are mistaken. Even after a zero-zero deal, thousands of nuclear weapons that can strike anywhere would remain elsewhere.

Reykjavik, notwithstanding, European and U.S. leaders clearly see the need to avoid denuclearization as long as the balance of conventional forces is unfavorable.

Mr. Gorbachev doubtless wants his proposals to split NATO. He doubtless would like the West to lower its military guard. He doubtless wishes to strike an accord with Mr. Reagan, whose standing among conservatives is unlikely to be equalled by his successor. He doubtless wants an international success that would strengthen his domestic image and his ability to implement reform.

That his proposals are in his country's interest does not make them automatically hostile to Western interests. What is wrong with a Soviet government as interested in better as in guns? A more progressive, moderate regime can be in Western interests, too.

None of this argues that zero-zero in Europe is perfect, or that it must be implemented in a single stroke. Prudence calls for phasing. No one knows what lies ahead for Mr. Gorbachev or his successors. No one can be certain of the military ramifications of eliminating certain missiles. The reductions should proceed in stages over several years, with opportunity for periodic review.

An agreement to eliminate medium- and shorter-range missiles in Europe will not produce peace nor end nuclear arms competition. But it does bring a rare chance to test the possibilities of East-West cooperation.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## The PLO Talks Tough

Yasser Arafat returns to the news as leader of a PLO that is coming back together in the single way — with a hard line — that his brand of Palestinian politics appears to foster. Given again the choice between uniting his movement and moving toward accommodation with Israel, he chose again the former. The big Palestinian meeting in Algiers is producing a result that may only please Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, for it allows him to shove onto the Palestinians the blame for blocking the new peace negotiations that are being talked up on the international scene.

At an international conference on the Middle East, the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council would be joined by the principal parties to the Israeli-Palestinian dispute. In Algiers, however, the PLO has sharpened the most difficult question of such a conference: Which Palestinians would come?

The more accommodating Arabs accept that Washington supports Israel's refusal to deal with a PLO that rejects Israel and employs terrorism. These Arabs have leaned to a formula that would set certain pre-cleared Palestinians in the delegation of King Hussein. American diplomacy pursued this "Jordanian option" while Shimon Peres was Isra-

el's prime minister. It was made for his Labor Party, which, unlike Mr. Shamir's Likud, is ready to exchange West Bank territory for peace. But last year Mr. Arafat rejected a joint approach to peace with Jordan, and now he insists that the PLO itself attend any conference. It is a guaranteed no-stander.

A deadly Israeli-Palestinian dynamic is working. To rationalize flight from moderation, Israelis can point to a PLO remitting on an extremist platform, and Palestinians can point to an Israeli prime minister swearing that he will surrender not an inch of the West Bank. Somehow outsiders have to intervene. The trick is to do it in a way that makes things better, not worse.

On the evidence, promoting an international conference makes things worse. It tightens up the Israelis, who fear being isolated. It encourages Palestinians to put forward maximal positions in the expectation that the Soviets (and Europeans) will support them. The right alternative is American diplomatic intervention of the forceful, imaginative sort that the Ford and Carter administrations conducted and that the Reagan administration promised in its Middle East plan of 1982, and then allowed to run out of gas.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## Other Comment

### The PLO Gets Itself Together

The Palestine National Council in Algiers has demonstrated more unity than the Palestine Liberation Organization has been able to muster since its virtual disintegration in 1983. It was then that Yasser Arafat and his dwindling band of followers were thrown out of the northern Lebanese city of Tripoli. The fighters who finally forced Mr. Arafat and his men to leave Lebanon were themselves Palestinians based in Damascus, and there is no doubt that they acted with the active support of the Syrian government.

All the dissident factions were based in Damascus, and it would be reasonable to suppose that their leaders would not have been able to travel to Algiers without the permission of the Syrian authorities. Equally significant is the fact that the leaders of the extremist groups who went to Algiers remained there when the most extreme of all, Abu Nidal, decided he could not come to terms with Mr. Arafat and his moderates. This last episode has all the look of a fix, a ploy by Syria to distance itself from its extremist past, ensure a place at the Middle East peace conference if one takes place, and gradually work its way back to reasonable relations with the West.

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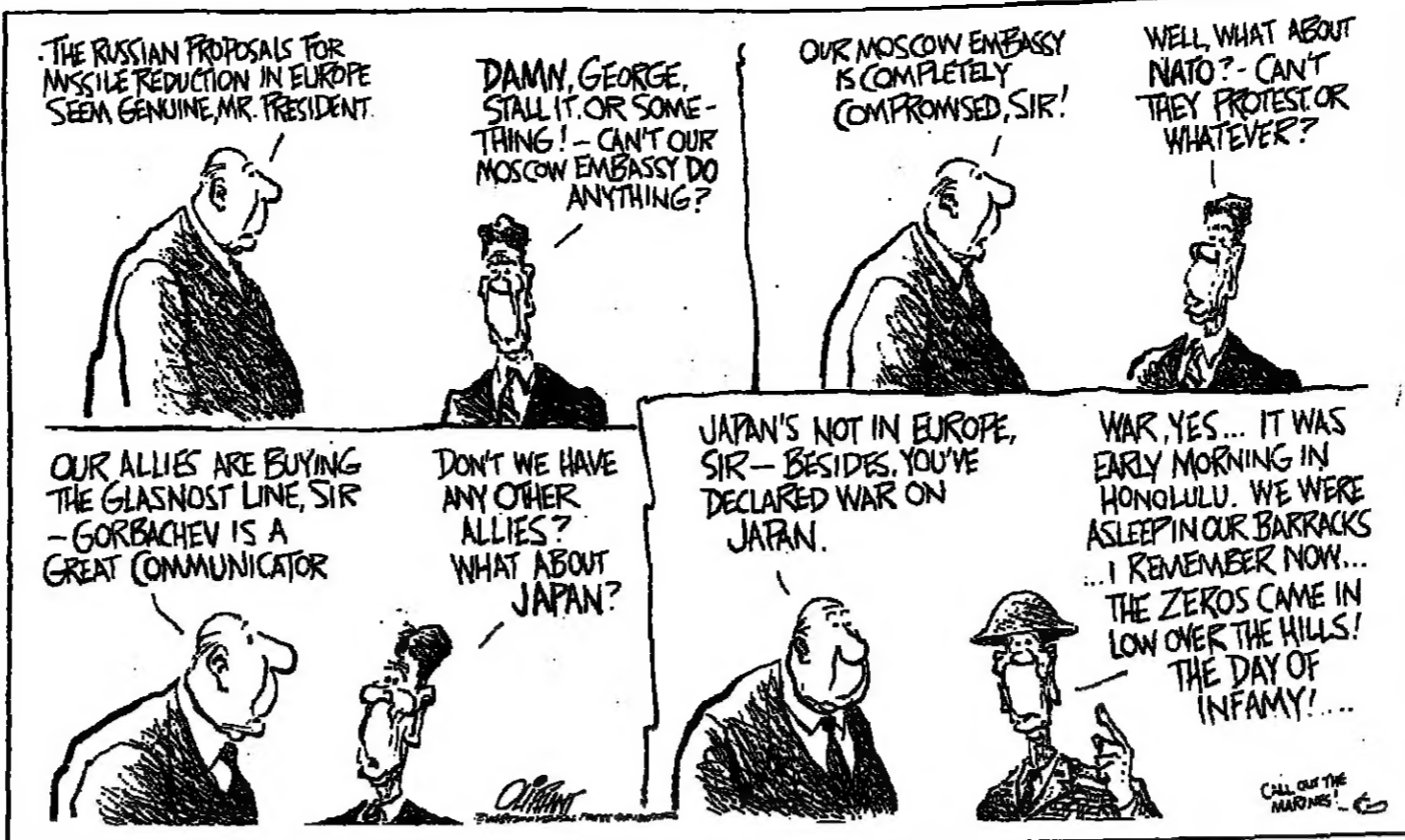
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## OPINION



## Toward the 'Indonesian Solution' for South Asia?

By Pranay Gupta

NEW YORK — Sinhalese men, women and children are killed by militant Tamils in Sri Lanka. Hindus are killed by radical Sikhs in the troubled Indian state of Punjab. These atrocities, perpetrated by youths with a dark vision of the future, have severely shaken the philosophical self-image of the South Asian region as a nursery of non-violence and passive resistance.

Today's threat in both countries is to communal harmony, but further casualties may be economic progress, the nurturing of democracy, and the ethic of moderation and tolerance.

This is a watershed period for the multicultural societies of two ancient lands which embarked on a post-World War II adventure of development. Now the new is giving way to the old. Tribalism, ethnic chauvinism and caste consciousness have resurfaced. These are the very ills that India's founding fathers, Gandhi and Nehru, and Ceylon's D.S. Senanayake warned against and sought to overcome through modernization.

It is not the destitute and dispossessed who are rebelling but prosper-

ous minorities who perceive themselves as being locked out of board rooms and the benefits of political power. The conventional democratic tools of negotiation and compromise have proved ineffective in dealing with the inflexible demands of separatist brandishing guns.

In the case of the Punjabi Sikhs and the Sri Lankan Tamils, government leaders may have no choice but to escalate military involvement. This would be a severe setback to the already fragile notion in the Third World that men in mufti can govern better than men in uniforms.

In the 40 years since Sri Lanka and India obtained independence from Britain, each has enjoyed political pluralism, a rarity in developing nations. This pluralism allows minorities like the Sikhs and Tamils to achieve positions in their economies and governments substantially in excess of their demographic share.

In each country there has been a remarkably free press, unlike much of the Third World where the media

remain shackled by leaders unwilling to tolerate dissent and debate. Each has shown itself capable of progress against such odds as high population growth and debilitating climate. India has become the world's eighth biggest industrial power as well as self-sufficient in food. Sri Lanka has achieved a 90 percent literacy rate, one of the highest in the Third World. Both have relatively few barriers to entrepreneurial advancement by ethnic minorities.

President J.R. Jayawardene of Sri Lanka and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India have each embraced the ethic of moderation and tolerance as an ideology and an operating style for their policies toward ethnic minorities. But these policies have largely failed. The pursuit of moderation must elicit a similar response from the alienated or it becomes meaningless.

From Sikh militancy clamoring for an independent state called Khalistan, and Sri Lankan radicals who want a nation they call Tamil Eelam, there has been virtually no accommodation. And as violence has grown, the moder-

ate centers in these minority communities have rapidly shrunk.

Mr. Jayawardene and Mr. Gandhi are likely to find that if moderation and compromise do not produce quick results, they both will be increasingly unpopular with large segments of their majority communities. Already the Hindus of India and the Sinhalese in Sri Lanka are demanding assurances of stability and security, by stepped-up force if necessary.

Both leaders face the same choices. They can stick to the course of moderation, risking the further loss of personal political ground in the hope that eventually they will get the support of moderates among the radicalized minorities. Or they can unleash the violence of the state to control the forces of separatism. Such a response might well lead to the so-called Indonesian solution — widespread bloodletting in the expectation that today's violence will prevent a repetition tomorrow of yesterday's brutalities.

The writer, a columnist for Newsweek International, contributed this column to The New York Times.

## The People Challenged Argentina's Lost Soldiers

By William Pfaff

PARIS — "We have to ask ourselves if we want to keep the armed forces we have or dissolve them. If we keep them, we have to take them as they are and try to democratize them. We have nothing to replace them with." That was said recently by Argentina's minister of defense, Horacio Jaunarena.

If President Raúl Alfonsín has been forced to make concessions to the officers who mutinied against his government, he clearly does so for Mr. Jaunarena's reasons. The president has few choices. Confronting the mutineers, he has found little active support from other major elements in the armed forces. But he has had civilian public opinion with him.

The popular demonstrations that have taken place in Buenos Aires and the other cities and towns of the country have been the largest since Peronist days. For the last 30 years Argentines have seemed intimidated by their armed forces. Military coups have been accepted passively, with apparent indifference. This time, though, the people have rebelled against the army.

The moral benefit of war is to make people face facts and the consequences of their words. For a century and a half, Argentines made heroic proclamations about recovering the Malvinas. Then in 1982 they collided with fact. They went to war and were humiliated.

The country had been living with fantasy. The fact was that Argentina's army was no good. Supplies and ammunition were not there. Only a few knew what they were doing. The military command was incompetent or corrupt; it misled or abandoned its officers and troops. Yet these were the army, navy and air force commanders who had been ruling Argentina for seven years, imposing on it a morose, fanatical and anonymous terror in the name of saving it from communism and from the perils of democracy.

A shattering recognition of reality went through Argentine society in 1982. It decisively affected every part of society except one, the military. That is what was demonstrated in

Buenos Aires this past week, and it was a disquieting demonstration.

In 1982, Argentina awakened from a nightmare in which it had spent half a century. A country with immense gifts and national riches, once among the world's most advanced nations, had given itself in the 1940s to the demagogic populism of Juan Perón, then to his first wife, Evita, until she died, and eventually to his young widow — with each step, retreating further and further from reality until the nation finally ended up, in the 1970s, in the grip of a famous, ignorant and incompetent military caste.

The economy, and standards of society, declined during those years. Argentina moved backward, becoming a de-developed country. It was eventually saved, to its astonishment and against its will, by Margaret Thatcher and piratical British naval improvisation combined with high British military professionalism.

Defeat did not, of course, settle things for Argentina's army. Middle-ranking officers had been formed in the ideological and psychological atmosphere of the "black years" and "the disappearances." These officers, at the same time, have only contempt today for the generals who led them into defeat in the Falklands war.

They hate Britain for their defeat. They hate the United States, which in the end supported Britain. They are ultra-nationalist and believe they are the only true Argentine nationalists.

They hate the left. They often make a quasi-mystical ideological amalgam of Argentine nationalism with Christianity and anti-communism. They believe that they are the scapegoats for the atrocities carried out under the military dictatorship, after having been made the victims, and scapegoats, of the Malvinas defeat.

Thus they mutiny, forcing the resignation of the army chief of staff, General Hector Rios Erazu, who was identified with the prosecution of those who committed human rights offenses. But the truth they confront is that the armed forces' power of intimidation has been broken.

Contentment for the army has taken the place of fear. People now speak about the military with disdain. A huge gap has opened between civilian society, united — for the moment, at least — behind democratic government, and the armed forces. The army itself sees its younger officers contemptuous of their past commanders.

The younger officers nonetheless refuse to accept the judgment of civilians on what they, who carried out the generals' orders, in fact did during the years of military dictatorship. They claim the privileges of discipline, of blind obedience, and reject a morality of individual responsibility. They are a corps isolated from the nation, yet they believe they embody the honor of the nation. They are Argentina's lost soldiers. They are also its most dangerous men.

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## A Turning Point?

RAUL Alfonsín is no decorated hero but a portly grandfather with a bland and unimposing presence. He also is a tenacious democrat, however, who insists that Argentina must exorcise the ghosts of an often bloody past that includes not just the "dirty war" but also the dictatorships of Juan Perón and others in uniform if it is to live up to democratic ideals. President Alfonsín showed on Sunday how inspiring even a bloodless stand for the rule of law can be. He set a magnificent precedent that may well be a turning point for democracy and civilian government in a country that has known too little of either for more than half a century.

—The Los Angeles Times

## IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1912: German Arms Bill

PARIS — The debate on the new German Army and Navy Bill began (on April 22) in the Reichstag. Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, made the opening speech. He referred at length to the present international situation in Europe and stated that, although there was no reason for anxiety, it was the duty of Germany to maintain her armaments at a level corresponding to her means and strength. Germany, he said, is ready to fight if forced to it, but she seeks no war. The Chancellor, continuing, denounced the alarmist articles in the press, which tended to rouse public opinion in favor of an increase of the military and naval forces. Admiral von Tirpitz, Minister of Marine, spoke on the naval proposals. He stated that every nation must now face the possibility of an unexpected war.

### 1937: Czechs Discussed

VENICE — Dr. Kurt von Schuschnigg, Austrian Chancellor, in his first interview with Premier Mussolini (on April 22), insisted to inform the Italian dictator that Austria is not different to the fate of Czechoslovakia and cannot consent to its isolation. The two statesmen, while modifying their former antagonism to Nazi Germany, are searching for practical means to put limits on expansion of Germany southward. Premier Mussolini has won Yugoslav to his new Balkan policy of firmness in the face of Hitler, and is seeking the cooperation of Rumania for his Italian-Austrian-Hungarian-Albanian-Yugoslav bloc. But Dr. von Schuschnigg insisted that Czechoslovakia be left out. Isolation of Czechoslovakia is hardly a diplomatic academic maneuver, while the Nazis are agitating for control of that country.

CURRENT  
Dollar

LONDON — The pound sterling has fallen to a new low against the dollar, reaching 1.54 pence per dollar. This is the lowest point since the war. The fall is attributed to the U.S. trade deficit and the fact that the U.S. is not buying as much British goods as it was in the past.

## Fannie

WASHINGTON — Fannie Mae, the Federal National Mortgage Association, has announced that it will be reorganized. The new structure will give the government more control over the agency's operations.

Fannie Mae has been a controversial institution since its creation in 1938. It has been accused of being a monopoly and of favoring certain groups over others.

The reorganization is seen as an attempt to address these criticisms and to make the agency more efficient.

The new Fannie Mae will continue to play a major role in the U.S. housing market, providing liquidity for mortgage-backed securities.

The reorganization is expected to be completed by the end of the year.

The new structure will also give the government more oversight over Fannie Mae's activities.

The reorganization is seen as a necessary step to ensure the long-term stability of Fannie Mae.

The new Fannie Mae will continue to be a key player in the U.S. financial system.

The reorganization is expected to be a landmark event in the history of Fannie Mae.

The new structure will also give the government more control over Fannie Mae's operations.

The reorganization is seen as a necessary step to ensure the long-term stability of Fannie Mae.



# Come to flavor Marlboro



## In Indonesia, Rumbblings of Discontent

By Keith B. Richburg  
Washington Post Service

JAKARTA — A taxi driver turning past a row of new deluxe skyscrapers here remembers a time when he made far less money, but each rupiah went further because prices were lower. The problem, he says, is Golkar korupsi, or corruption in the ruling political party.

An Education Ministry employee said she earns 120,000 rupiahs a month, about \$75 after last fall's currency devaluation. She teaches English classes at night. "You have to have another job just to survive," she said.

A former armed forces commander and hero of Indonesia's independence struggle, now an outspoken dissident, says rural development has brought new roads and high-cost projects, but that the average farmer is no better off now than 20 years ago. "People are saying it was better in the past," he said.

After 20 years of impressive economic growth and development spurred by the rapid rise in oil prices, Indonesia, the world's fifth most populous country and a major oil producer, is feeling the pinch. As a consequence, it is also hearing murmurs of political discontent.

In the campaigning for Thursday's National Assembly election, an "opposition" party, the Indonesian Democratic Party, has provided the only real surprise by drawing apparently spontaneous support from young people.

In a relatively stable country that has known brief outbursts of violence, such as the massacre of Communists in 1965 and anti-Japanese riots in 1974, many academics, diplomats, journalists and even ruling party officials are openly discussing the prospects for another such explosion.

"We are entering a very difficult time—the external shocks like the

decline in the price of oil, the slowdown in the economy, and also the appreciation of the yen in relation to the U.S. dollar," said Anwar Nasution, a leading economist here. "These economic difficulties sooner or later create social and political difficulties. But if you ask me when, I don't know."

Said one Western diplomat: "Something isn't right. Too much has been suppressed for too long."

The state of the economy was also said to have been discussed by disgruntled young officers who attended an armed forces seminar in Bandung, southeast of Jakarta, last August.

According to one political dis-

sent who is said to have heard results of that meeting, some of the officers voiced concerns about monopoly practices and official corruption. The officers, the dissident said, wanted to see the pace of political democratization stepped up to check popular discontent during expected hard times ahead.

Such talk in Indonesia seems paradoxical, because it was on eco-

nomics that President Suharto built an impressive 20-year record at home and abroad. When oil prices were high, Mr. Suharto was able to build hotels, dams and hydroelectric projects, and most recently, open an airplane manufacturing plant in Bandung and a shipyard in Surabaya.

The government has justified its restrictive political system by arguing that the curtailment of political participation is the necessary trade-off for economic growth and development.

"The government has used the pretext that a multiparty system leads to instability, and instability

**'These economic difficulties sooner or later create social and political difficulties. But if you ask me when, I don't know.'**

—Anwar Nasution,  
an economist

Indonesia is better off than many other oil-rich countries. Its other export commodities have improved, notably timber sales, because of increased housing starts in the United States.

But the slump in oil prices has meant a reduction of some development projects, a sharp cutback in government spending, and new uncertainty over a foreign debt that consumes 35 percent of export earnings.

The fall in oil prices has also sparked a cry for a curtailment of state-controlled or state-supported monopolies, many of them held by close relatives of Mr. Suharto. The monopolies regulate imports of everything from steel to plastics to cotton.

The government responded to the mounting problems last September by devaluing the rupiah by 31 percent, according to foreign economic analysts. But besides handing urban residents an effective 31 percent pay cut, most economists agreed that the devaluation has had little effect in stemming the economic downturn.

## Soviet Musician Awaits Permission to Emigrate

By Henry Kamm  
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Vladimir O. Feltsman played his first recital here since 1978 to jubilation and applause Tuesday. But the pianist hopes it was his Soviet farewell appearance. After his last Moscow concert, Mr. Feltsman, a winner of the Marguerite Long competition in Paris, applied to emigrate. His application was rejected.

His next scheduled concert here, in 1979, was canceled on two hours' notice. Since then he has been under a partial ban, allowed to give concerts in provincial towns, but not in Moscow and Leningrad, the two principal musical centers. His recordings have dropped from sight.

At a private recital, in the residence of the American ambassador last year, vandals damaged several strings of the piano shortly before Mr. Feltsman was to play.

But Tuesday night, Mr. Feltsman, who is 35, played in Tchaikovsky Hall, one of Moscow's principal auditoriums, and nothing marred his triumph. The applause after the first half of the all-Schumann program was long. Many had brought bouquets, and they rushed up the aisle to place them at his feet.

No one left the hall until he played a Debussy encore, and only after a second encore and many more bows did the public, including foreign residents, let him go.

Mr. Feltsman can only speculate about the telephone call two weeks ago from the manager of the concert hall, asking whether he was free to perform on April 21. But he said he suspected there was a connection with the scheduled arrival in the Soviet Union on April 13 of Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

Earlier, in an interview at the apartment Mr. Feltsman shares with his wife, Anna, a 4-year-old son and a baby grand piano, he said that the significance of the forthcoming recital was clear.

"I don't want to create any misunderstanding about its meaning," he said in English. "I was invited to play. Marvelous. I thought about it for two days before accepting. I see a start toward separating musical issues from emigration. If that is true, that is wonderful. But I will not change my mind. I want to leave."

Mr. Feltsman said he had said so to Mr. Shultz when they met at a recent Passover Seder at the U.S. ambassador's residence. "I never doubted that," he recalled the Secretary's smiling response.

"I would like to play this concert in honor of my foreign friends and colleagues who have supported me for these eight years," he said. "I hope it will be a kind of moral support for my fellow Jews, my fellow refugees, who have struggled for many years for the right of a free choice where they want to live."



Vladimir O. Feltsman at his Moscow apartment.

## Mexico Issues Ban On Sale of Blood

New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — The Mexican government has announced that it will prohibit all commercial dealings in blood and blood by-products, saying the rapid spread of AIDS among the Mexican population has made the measure "urgent and imperative."

The secretary of health and welfare, Guillermo Soberón, said Tuesday that the number of AIDS cases in Mexico "is few in relation to other countries."

However, he said that "the character of the disease obliges us to take measures of a preventive nature."

There were 407 "clinically proven" cases of acquired immune deficiency syndrome reported in Mexico as of April 1.

The measure will affect 110 private blood banks. The selling of blood has been a source of income for some poor Mexicans.

## Composer Is Offered an Exit Visa

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The last surviving pupil of Alban Berg — and perhaps also the last of Anton von Webern — has long been prevented by the Soviet Union from visiting Vienna to pass on his firsthand knowledge of the two masters of 20th-century music, according to the pupil, who is a composer, and to Austrian diplomats.

But in an interview this week in his apartment on the northern edge of Moscow, the musician, Filipp M. Gershkovich, said that for the first time in eight years, he and his wife, Leonie, have been summoned to pick up application forms for an exit permit.

"It means you have permission to ask for permission," Mr. Gershkovich said. But he and his wife, an Estonian, said the years of futile efforts had left them pessimistic and fatigued.

Mr. Gershkovich, who is 80, has applied to emigrate several times since 1979. He has lived in virtual

seclusion since World War II swept him here from his native Rumania 46 years ago.

Mr. Berg's publisher, Universal Edition, and the Alban Berg Foundation in Vienna want Mr. Gershkovich to help prepare a new edition of Mr. Berg's works. Mr. Gershkovich worked on Universal's first such edition in the 1930s.

The foundation wrote that it also wanted Mr. Gershkovich to come to Vienna for six months of "extensive talks so that this source will remain available for posterity in reliable form."

Soviet authorities turned down Mr. Gershkovich's application, asserting that an invitation from an individual, not an institution, was required. Gottfried von Einem, the noted Austrian composer, submitted a formal invitation.

The appeal was repeated last November by Herbert Moritz, then Austria's minister of education, the arts and sport, in a letter to his

Soviet counterpart, Vasili G. Zakharov. It was raised more recently by the Austrian delegation to the follow-up Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Mr. Gershkovich arrived in Vienna from his native town of Iasi, Rumania, in 1927. He had graduated from a conservatory at the age of 20. He studied composition with Mr. Berg until 1930, went to work for Universal and studied with Mr. Webern from 1934 until three days after World War II broke out in 1939.

"When I went to say goodbye to Webern on my last day, he was in his garden," Mr. Gershkovich reminisced. "Let's go upstairs, I must give you another lesson," he said. And he did."

The musician recalled seeing Mr. Berg on the last day of his life, in 1935. "They had given him a blood transfusion, and he joked, 'My God, maybe they have turned me into an opera composer,'" Mr. Gershkovich said.

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## 'Ox Walk' Filibuster Stirs Japan Chamber

By John Burgess  
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Normally the most dull and predictable of institutions, the Japanese parliament on Tuesday night erupted in shouts and body-blocks as the opposition gave its all trying to stop adoption of a national sales tax.

Early Wednesday morning, rain or "ox walk," was under way, a long-unused delaying tactic in which opposition lawmakers somehow took 20 minutes each to cross about 30 feet (9 meters) of carpet and steps to the ballot box.

The show was so unusual that national television broke into regular programming to broadcast parts of it. Finally, something exciting was happening at the Diet, as parliament is known.

The Japanese crave harmony in most parts of their lives, including politics. Since coming to office in 1982, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has managed to preserve it while leading the nation through such contentious issues as higher military spending, a bitter trade dispute with the United States and a split-up of the huge national railway system.

But a plan he announced last year to tack a 5 percent tax onto many commercial transactions has brought harmony to the breaking point and, many people here believe, put a limit on how long Mr. Nakasone can hang on in office.

Business in the Diet is normally a study in the Japanese penchant for arranging things behind the scenes before they are brought up for formal action.

The mechanisms of democracy are there. The Diet has procedures for reconciling differing versions of a bill passed by the upper and lower houses. However, the last time

there was such a difference was in the 1950s.

The fates of bills are normally decided before they reach the Diet. That takes place at the nearby headquarters of the Liberal Democratic Party, which has been in power for all 32 years of its existence. The party runs a system of committees and hearings in parallel to the Diet's.

This is not to say that opposition voices count for nothing. For the governing party to act alone would be to risk a political crisis and abuse of democracy. People want harmony.

Since the new year, the opposition parties have been betting everything on stopping the sales tax. Mr. Nakasone says the nation needs it for financial modernization, but he has increasingly few supporters, even in his own party.

Their efforts began with boycotts of Diet business in January. Though the governing party always had the votes to proceed with the business alone, it was wary of charges of "arrogance" if it ignored the opposition. It became even more reluctant when its own constituents, one by one, began lining up against the tax.

So it waited and negotiated. The deadline for adopting the new national budget for the year beginning April 1, a prerequisite for enacting the tax, came and went. So a 50-day budget was enacted.

Last week, Mr. Nakasone and other party leaders forced the budget through the Diet committee with a vote by a show of hands.

Tuesday night, with negotiations for a compromise exhausted, the Liberal Democrats began action on the budget on the floor of the lower house. The opposition was lying in wait. It had slipped in boxes of bananas for its members to gain



Yasuhiro Nakasone

energy through the all-night session that seemed certain.

The Liberal Democrats put forward a resolution to limit debate. Liberal Democratic members quickly voted in favor. The opposition struck back with an "ox walk," its first since May 1977.

Suddenly the speaker suspended the vote. Opposition lawmakers rushed forward, forming a noisy human chain around the podium. Officials were unable to recover the ballots. The vote was thrown out and, at 1 A.M. Wednesday, the process started all over.

Yoshiaki Kuchi of the centrist Clean Government Party led the "ox walk" this time.

He tried to maintain a dignified nonchalance through it all, ignoring the many catcalls from Liberal Democratic members: "No smiling!" "You can go slower!"

When he finally handed in his green tag signifying a "no" vote to an official, applause broke out.

Mr. Nakasone was seated in the rear of the ornate paneled chamber. He was not watching, however. He was dozing. At the time the opposition was going, it would take about six hours to complete its voting.

## In Albania, an Uncomplicated Life Under State's Lid

Lee Stokes, the Athens bureau chief of United Press International, recently spent six days in Albania. He is one of the few Western journalists to be there since the death of Enver Hoxha in April 1985.

By Lee Stokes

TIRANA, Albania — There are about 200,000 people living in Tirana, but the morning rush hour in the Albanian capital is usually a commuter's delight.

Pedestrians walk briskly along wide tree-lined boulevards, swept clean every day by squads of women wearing white scarves and baggy pants, as a comfortable cluster of Albanian-made bicycles, aging Chinese motor scooters and an occasional creaking Hungarian bus passes by.

There are no privately owned cars, so traffic is limited to a handful of old Volvos and Mercedes limousines or Eastern European sedans used by top government officials and foreign guests.

After four decades of isolation from the rest of the world, Albania's 2.9 million people live an uncomplicated but closely regulated life. That is unlikely to change soon, even as the country's Stalinist leaders slowly move to open the doors to the outside.

No one gets rich in Albania, even though no one pays taxes. United Nations statistics list Albania as having the lowest annual per capita income in Europe — \$850.

The top end of the government-created monthly pay scale is 1,200 lek (\$133), a salary earned by senior party officials, factory managers, professors or judges. At the other end is 600 lek, taken home by unskilled farm laborers.

Shortages and the lack of variety are part of the legacy of Enver Hoxha, the revolutionary who seized power in 1945 and closed Albania's borders.

The Communist Party chief, Ramiz Alia, who succeeded Hoxha, is slowly opening Albania to the outside, but the shortages are expected to continue for some time.

One morning, a long line of soldiers, children and housewives carrying babies formed outside a central store to buy small packets of laundry detergent. Other items in demand, especially from foreign visitors, include chewing gum, candy, pens, plastic lighters, disposable razors, shoe polish and medicines.

Iriti, a 29-year-old Tirana factory worker, wakes up at 4 A.M. every day to stand in line outside a dairy to buy a single bottle of milk that is shared with her two children and her elderly mother.

"If I go later, there may not be any left," explained Iriti, who works a six-day week.

"Albanian women today have the same opportunities as men, al-



The main square of central Tirana at noon is almost bereft of traffic. Private ownership of automobiles is banned.

though they tend to do lighter work — for example, they don't work in the mines," said a female government official. "But all women work and have their own salaries."

That equality extends to military service. All men, women and children receive military training. After their military service, women have to attend annual weapons training courses until age 35. Men remain in the reserves until age 50.

Soldiers clad in green coats and wool hats emblazoned with red stars are seen everywhere in Albania, which spends one-fifth of its resources on defense. The country has an army of 50,000 troops.

The internal security forces, particularly the secret police agency Sigurimi, have been largely responsible for maintaining Albania's isolation.

The security forces also help enforce a strict moral code. Premarital sex is taboo, long fingernails are frowned upon and an Albanian found guilty of adultery can be sent to a labor camp.

"The Communists replaced the old-fashioned sexual ethics of Islam and the Orthodox and Roman Catholic churches with their own morality," said a Western diplomat who has been living in Albania for seven years. "Girls and boys can go out together, but other than an evening at the Tirana opera house or attending a concert of classical music, there is little else to do."

But there are films and plays to see. Foreign films, including a very few American movies with an anti-war tone and Soviet movies with historical themes or about fairy tales, are sometimes shown.

Because the state encourages births, it also provides excellent facilities for pregnant women and working mothers.

Tirana residents generally live in inexpensive state-owned apartments without central heating or electric ovens. Senior party members enjoy better accommodations and other perquisites of power, including access to goods not usually available in stores.

Top party officials in Tirana live in red-brick buildings in a downtown area that is closely guarded by soldiers and police. A foreigner who visited the spacious and tastefully decorated apartment of a Politburo member saw imported appliances, including a color

television and a videotape recorder. Black-and-white television sets, refrigerators and other appliances are available to average Albanians too, but at a cost of a year's pay and only through a government-controlled distribution system. Unlike other Communist countries, there

government, or accidents and other disasters. Foreign news is always reported with a government-approved interpretation or analysis.

Ordinary Albanians prefer to eat at home. When they dine out, they frequent cafés, usually filled with customers eating potato cakes, spinach pies and schnitzel and quaffing beer, cognac or wine.

Vegetables are available daily, but the variety depends on what arrived from the countryside on that day. Fishmongers, butchers and poultry stores stay closed until a shipment is brought in.

Compounding the problem is a government ban on Albanians receiving packages or money from abroad.

Life is a little harder outside the capital.

At worker apartments in the coastal city of Saranda, shabbily dressed residents stared from the windows of drab brick buildings. One woman chopped wood outdoors for her stove, and another did her laundry at an outside tap in the midst of a torrential downpour. Children waited in line to fill plastic containers with water.

Many rural Albanians travel the narrow asphalt or dirt roads in horse-drawn carts or on donkeys and mules that compete with old Chinese or Soviet trucks trailing black clouds of exhaust fumes.

## Edith Green, Ex-U.S. Legislator, Dies

United Press International

TUALATIN, Oregon — Former Representative Edith S. Green, 77, Democrat of Oregon, a schoolteacher whose Capitol Hill career spanned 20 years of championing education and equal rights, has died.

Mrs. Green died Tuesday of pancreatic cancer. She was elected to Congress from Oregon's 3d District in 1954 and spent 10 terms in the House of Representatives before retiring in 1975.

In 1955, as a member of the House Committee on Education

and Labor, she introduced the first bill to require that men and women receive the same wages for the same tasks. The notion became law eight years later.

Hugh Brannum, 77, Mr. Green's son, died Sunday of

NEW YORK (AP) — Hugh Brannum, 77, for three decades the affable farmer Mr. Green's son, who wore green overalls, a plaid shirt and a straw hat in his visits to "Captain Kangaroo" on U.S. television, has died.

Mr. Brannum died Sunday of

cancer in East Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, said Bob Keeshan, who played the portly captain on the popular children's show that went off the air two years ago.

Reagan, Pope Plan U.S. Talks

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan is likely to meet with Pope John Paul II when the pontiff visits the United States in September, a White House spokesman said Wednesday. Ben Jarrett said no meeting place had yet been picked for the talks.

The "Cité des Sciences et de l'Industrie" is the most recent attraction of the 55 hectare La Villette multicultural complex on the outskirts of Paris. Conceived for the general public, this 21st century science centre will contribute to a better understanding of modern science and technology.

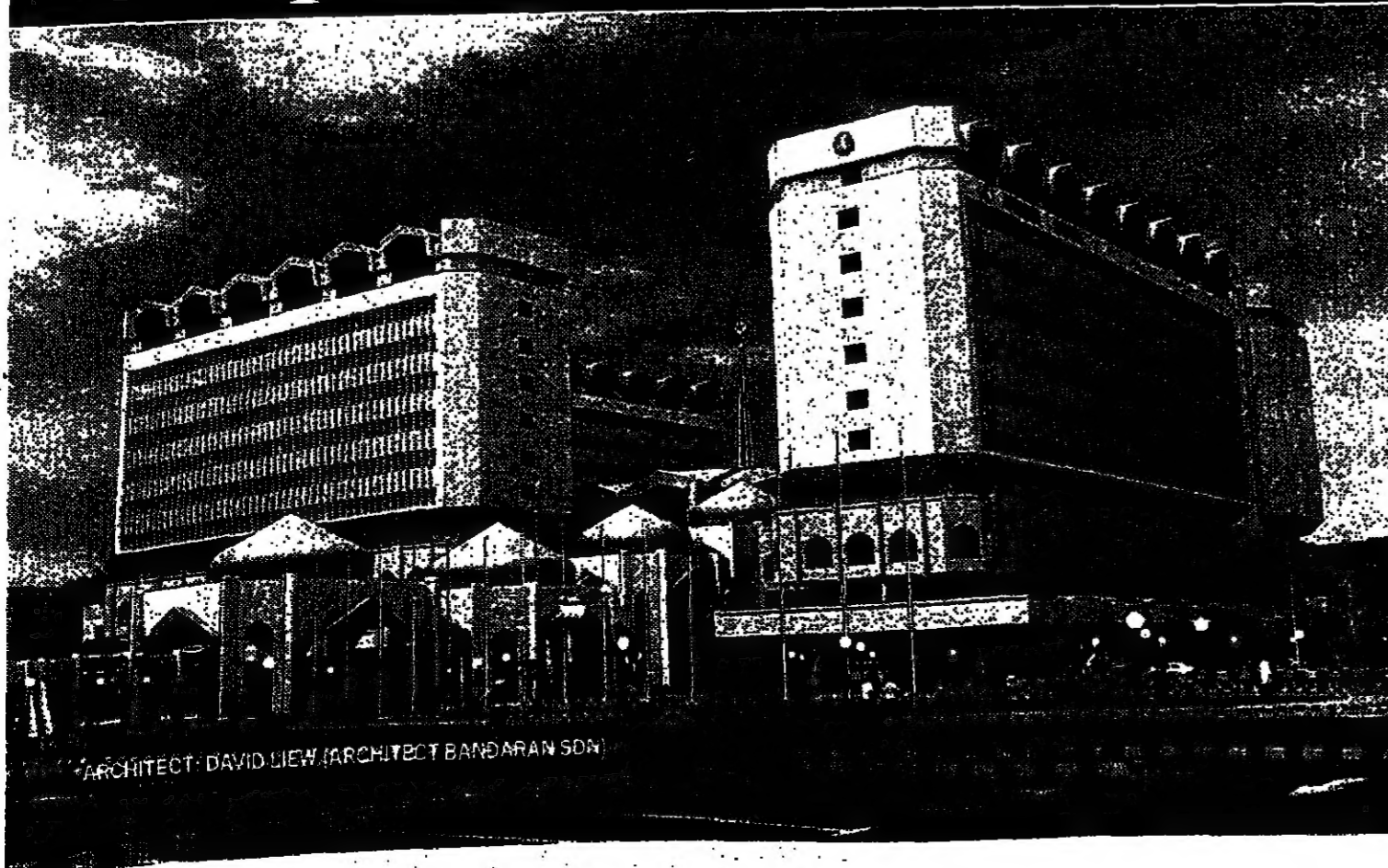
Covering over 1.3 million m<sup>2</sup>, the "City" features a magnificent building with vast exhibition areas, a multimedia library, an international conference centre and many other public facilities. And a spectacular 36.5 m diameter Géode with a unique hemispherical theatre. The architectural excellence of this impressive high-tech project is complemented by the functional distinction of Philips advanced technology.

Closed circuit television, for example, with over 250 cameras linked via optical fibre transmission lines to the security surveillance centre. We have also supplied the lighting, LaserVision, staff intercom and sound distribution as well as access control and intruder detection.



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ARCHITECT: DAVID LIEW (ARCHITECT BANDARAN SON)

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## Americans Still in Libya, Where It's 'Safe'

By Jane Perlez  
New York Times Service  
TRIPOLI, Libya — An American oil executive, sitting in an office decorated with a portrait of Colonel Moammar Gadhafi, said he enjoyed doing business in Libya and had no qualms about violating President Ronald Reagan's order banning Americans from working there.

"The Libyans want us and this is still a good place to do business," the Texan said. "They cooperate with you, there's not a lot of corruption and we don't hardly have to lock our doors."

He has never contemplated leaving, he said, because despite the assertions by Mr. Reagan that Libya is involved in international terrorism, "this is the safest country I've ever been in."

The number of Americans defying the February 1986 presidential order was not known by the Belgian Embassy, which looks after U.S. interests in Libya. Americans in Libya like to maintain a separateness from their government, a Belgian diplomat said.

Four Americans said in interviews that there were 100 to 300 Americans working in Libya. They said most of them worked on oil rigs in the desert, with perhaps 25 to 40 working in the capital. The four asked not to be identified, citing fear of potential penalties by the United States government.

One of the Americans, who has worked in the oil industry in Libya for more than 20 years, said that in the last few months more Ameri-

cans had been coming back to Libya because of the depressed oil industry in the United States and the money to be made in Libya.

After accusing Libya of complicity in terrorist attacks at the Rome and Vienna airports in December 1985, Mr. Reagan ordered all American residents in Libya out of the country by Feb. 1, 1986, on the ground that they were "potential hostages." At the time, Americans in Libya were estimated to number from 600 to 1,500. The Americans

**"The Libyans want us and this is still a good place to do business."**

— A U.S. oil executive

who have remained in Libya risk a possible 10-year prison sentence when they return to the United States.

Mr. Reagan also ordered American oil companies to leave Libya by June 1986.

The four Americans said they had been able to circumvent Mr. Reagan's order through a courtesy offered by the Libyan government. When leaving and entering Libyan airports, they said, their passports were not stamped by the Libyan immigration authorities.

There has been heightened concern in the American community in Libya, however, since reports that an American employee of the Libyan-run Oasis Oil Corp. was arrested in March at the Atlanta airport

on his way back to Tripoli. An American in Tripoli said that the Oasis employee had been released after a night in jail.

A second Oasis employee had his passport confiscated at the Dallas airport this month, the American said.

What the American oil producers who were operating in Libya before June 1986 have done with their Libyan holdings is closely guarded information.

West European diplomats could

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on his way back to Tripoli. An American in Tripoli said that the Oasis employee had been released after a night in jail.

The official said that this arrangement had been approved by the Reagan administration to prevent Libya from reaping a windfall through nationalization. The Libyan government has agreed informally not to sue the companies for breach of contract, leaving open the possibility they could eventually resume operations.

The Texan, who manages an oil-equipment company registered in a country offshore from the United States, said he was baffled by the Reagan policy. He said he was not convinced by the president's evidence concerning Libyan support of terrorism.

"The embargo has not hurt Libya," he said, "but it has hurt the oil-company equipment people in the United States. It has inconvenienced the Libyans, but they can get almost everything from an alternative source."

He said Canada had been the main beneficiary of the U.S. policy, with Canadian technicians who faced a slump in Alberta being hired by the Libyan oil companies to fill the vacancies.

All four Americans said they had been treated with courtesy in Libya. One said that a Libyan policeman ripped up a speeding ticket when he discovered that the driver was an American.

But life after work is "ascetic," said the Texan. He said solace was taken in "flash," or harsh, homemade spirits, the only stiff drink available in Libya, a Moslem country that bans alcohol.

## POLAND: Diplomat Accused

(Continued from Page 1)  
Mueller being interrogated. Journalists were offered copies of spying instructions said to have been seized by the police.

The incident, which Mr. Urban described as a setback in U.S.-Polish relations, came as the Reagan administration focused attention on alleged espionage by Soviet agents at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow.

It also coincided with the Polish government's reaction to revelations by a high-level defector, Ryszard Kuklinski, who it says supplied the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency with an inside account of Poland's preparations for martial law in 1981.

In his prepared statement, Mr. Urban connected the espionage accusation to both incidents, accusing Washington of "spy mania."

The United States maintains in the socialist countries, including Poland, numerous intelligence teams and it recruits new Kuldinskis," he said. "The Polish counter-intelligence service had long before established the full list of members of the intelligence unit at the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw."

U.S. officials in Warsaw said they would not comment on Mr. Urban's assertions.

But a spokesman said the U.S. chargé d'affaires, John Davis, had delivered a protest note to the Foreign Ministry, saying the police had detained Mr. Mueller for more than six hours in violation of his diplomatic immunity.

## ARMS: Hopes High as Talks Resume Today in Geneva

(Continued from Page 1)  
Senate Democratic leader, Robert C. Byrd, of West Virginia. His caution was echoed by the Senate Republican leader, Robert J. Dole, of Kansas, who said, "A nuclear-free Europe sounds great until you really analyze it. The fact is, we need some nuclear weapons in Europe."

But balking congressmen were under pressure to stifle their doubts.

The arms control director, Kenneth L. Adelman, urged Congress to support Mr. Reagan in the arms talks and not try to set policy.

"If the Congress is going to proceed to tie the president's hand instead of strengthening his hand, it's going to hurt us in negotiations," he said.

The Soviet negotiator, Alexei A. Obukhov, arrived in Geneva with a draft treaty to eliminate all intermediate-range nuclear missiles from Europe and a promise to remove shorter-range Soviet missiles as well.

Intermediate range means 600 to 3,000 miles (1,000 to 5,000 kilometers). Of this type, the Soviet Union has at least 441 SS-20 missiles, each with three warheads, of which 270 missiles are deployed against Western Europe. In addition, it is believed to be retiring its 112 older SS-4 missiles with one warhead each.

NATO has 108 Pershing-2 missiles and 208 cruise missiles in the intermediate category, part of an eventual deployment of 572 missiles planned for the end of 1988.

Shorter range in the context of the Geneva talks means 300 to 600 miles. In this category, the Soviet Union has about 80 SS-12/22 and 50 SS-23 missile launchers based in East Germany and Czechoslovakia and capable of hitting targets in much of Western Europe.

The United States has no directly comparable weapons. West Germany has 72 Pershing-1a missiles; however, their nuclear warheads are controlled by the United States. These 72 missiles are not counted in the U.S. position at Geneva.

The United States presented its draft treaty March 4, just before the Geneva talks recessed. Along the lines traced at last year's summit meeting in Iceland, the U.S. document is believed to call for the elimination of all but 100 intermediate-range warheads on either side, which would have to be deployed out of range of Western Europe.

But on the question of shorter-range missiles, the United States apparently is proposing that the Soviets put a cap on certain weapons in this category, allowing NATO to build up to the same level, rather than eliminating them altogether.

But policies are still being formulated, and Mr. Adelman said, "I am not ruling out the possibility of zero."

While the Soviets are talking about having a treaty ready for signing before the end of this year, Western experts warn that many technical aspects remain to be worked out, primarily concerning the timing of missile withdrawals and procedures for verifying that the weapons have been dismantled. The allies were clearly nervous about the impending deal. Britain and France reportedly discussed cooperating on an air-launched cruise missile to beef up their nuclear arsenals.

General Bernard W. Rogers, the outgoing supreme commander of allied forces in Europe, warned in a magazine interview that "if we end up getting rid of all nuclear weapons and we haven't achieved equity

with their conventional forces, we'll wake up one day and find ourselves dancing to the Soviet tune."

Like a daring chess player sacrificing bishops and knights in the hope of capturing his opponent's queen, Mr. Gorbachev has proposed the elimination of one group of weapons after another, even in categories where the Soviet Union enjoys superiority.

Most recently he has proposed getting rid of short-range nuclear weapons, right down to the tactical level, and he has also expressed willingness to get rid of shorter-range weapons in the eastern part of the Soviet Union as well as Europe.

The queen in this superpower game of strategic bluff, many defense analysts believe, is the eventual denuclearization of Europe.

This is something that European governments do not want to contemplate. Nuclear weapons are cheap and have served the purpose, crudely described in a quotation attributed to Lord Lamm, a former NATO secretary-general, of "keeping the Soviets out, the Americans in and the Germans down."

"You don't tear up your insurance policy just because your house has not been burgled for 40 years," a NATO official said.

The fear is that denuclearization not only would make European countries vulnerable to superior Soviet conventional force, but also would eliminate the atom's awesome power to deter war altogether.

"These weapons do not endanger the peace," Senator Dole said. "They keep it."

Removing intermediate- and shorter-range missiles is not an issue that directly affects U.S. security, according to Representative Dick Cheney, Republican of Wyoming, who also visited the Soviet Union last week.

And the question of eliminating them, he said, is "more of an internal Allied problem than it is a problem between the United States and the Soviets at this point."

## ALLIES: An Offer Hard to Refuse

(Continued from Page 1)  
cellor Helmut Kohl, whose voice is likely to be decisive in the European response to the proposals. While Mr. Shultz did not put it in such terms, allied officials perceived Mr. Shultz as saying to the West Germans that they would have to agree to accept shorter-range missile deployments if they did not want the United States to accept a deal that eliminates such missiles.

Mr. Kohl was reportedly mediating between his defense minister, Manfred Wörner, who believes that NATO should insist on maintaining some medium- and shorter-range missiles, even at the risk of losing the arms agreement, and Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher, who leans toward acceptance of the Soviet plan.

West Germany would be the only NATO nation vulnerable to a sustained low-level nuclear attack if missiles with a range of more than 300 miles were eliminated.

Officials in Prime Minister Jacques Chirac's government oppose any actions that weaken public support for nuclear deterrence which they maintain is essential to

balance the Warsaw Pact's superiority in conventional forces.

But President François Mitterrand has made it clear in government meetings that he will not allow France to be the country that rejects this arms control agreement.

"How can we maintain our credibility if we turn down every arms control idea that comes along," one French official said. "If we trust Gorbachev's proposals as if they were Brezhnev's proposals?"

Besides, this talk of weakening alliance strategy and of denuclearizing Europe is greatly exaggerated. Gorbachev can't try to denuclearize Europe but he will never get France to include its nuclear force in this kind of deal.

Britain has maintained the lowest profile of all of the major allies and is likely to do so as long as June elections are a possibility for Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government.

Mrs. Thatcher will not want to be seen to be opposing President Reagan, particularly on an arms control issue that could stir public opposition during the election campaign even if she has misgivings about the proposals.

## VOTERS: Mood of Despair in U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)  
strong as in the immediate post-Watergate period.

All this adds up to a clear shift since the last Post grass-roots survey of voters before the November 1986 congressional elections. Now, voters say the qualities they are seeking most in the next president are personal honesty and integrity. They also say they want a president who is younger, exhibits a knowledge and awareness of current events and is experienced in government and politics.

While it is still far too early to make firm assertions about how these feelings will affect the 1988 presidential election, two aspects of the interviews were intriguing: Nearly every Reagan Republican voter interviewed looked favorably on the presidential candidacy of their young Democratic senator, Albert Gore Jr. That enthusiasm goes beyond pride in a local son. It is a reflection, as well, of the yearning for new, younger faces in national politics.

At the same time, a striking number of voters said they thought it would be better for the country to have a Democratic president when the Democrats control Congress. That appears to be another shift. In earlier surveys, many voters expressed a preference to keep control of government divided between Democrats in Congress and a Republican in the White House as a check on power.

The contrast between attitudes today and those expressed in the last presidential election year, 1984, could hardly be greater. Then, voters had an ebullient sense of good times and spoke with optimism of the future. By last fall, nagging fears about the economy were evident and helped Democrats regain control of the Senate.

Those generalized distant worries have hardened into specific fears. Trade imbalances, loss of jobs and the threat of foreign competition, especially from Japan, are cited as major problems. These concerns fuel talk, largely absent just a few months ago, of an America in decline.

These feelings extend across all types and ages of voters.

During dogwood festival weekend, for instance, brisk crowds filled the East Towne Mall. Among

the throng of seemingly affluent shoppers was a retired grandfather.

America had been on an upswing, said Quentin Seals, 65. It seemed that Ronald Reagan had restored national pride. Now, Mr. Seals's optimism has been shaken.

"You can't help but worry about what's ahead for them," he said, referring to his grandchildren. "You get a tear in your heart when you think about it. I just have this dread we're headed for a depression. Or with this AIDS thing, I just don't know where we're headed."

That kind of feeling is not limited to the Tennessee Valley area. Interviews for this article were timed to coincide with a national Washington Post-ABC News poll of 1,509 voters. At the same time, a similar poll was taken in Knoxville and surrounding Knox County, where three Post reporters were conducting door-to-door precinct interviews.

Results from both polls strikingly reinforced what voters were telling reporters here. The national mood is growing more pessimistic, the Post-ABC poll shows, with 60 percent of the people saying that things are heading seriously in the wrong direction. Only 37 percent said they thought things are going in the right direction.

That is the largest negative finding about the country's direction since pollsters started asking that question five years ago.

Nationally, only 20 percent of those polled said they believe the economy is improving.

Beyond specific concerns and complaints, the dominant impression is that the Knoxville residents feel they have been sold — or had allowed themselves to create — a mythical president far different from the one they now see.

And where does all this leave the voters as the 1988 presidential campaign approaches?

Frightened. The longer each interview ran the more prone Knoxville residents were to share their anxieties about core questions of national well-being. Can this country maintain its pre-eminence around the world? Can it preserve a rising standard of living at home? Or, will it, in an analogy several voters expressed, "go the way of England?"

**"I always tell my secretary - get me on Lufthansa."**

This is an authentic passenger statement.



**Lufthansa**

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NYSE Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Chg.	Chg. %
SumWa	42.50	42.50	0.00	0.00
WY	31.17	31.17	0.00	0.00
IBM	101.00	101.00	0.00	0.00
Amgen	22.00	22.00	0.00	0.00
Amgen	22.00	22.00	0.00	0.00
Amgen	22.00	22.00	0.00	0.00
Amgen	22.00	22.00	0.00	0.00
Amgen	22.00	22.00	0.00	0.00
Amgen	22.00	22.00	0.00	0.00
Amgen	22.00	22.00	0.00	0.00
Amgen	22.00	22.00	0.00	0.00

Market Sales	
NYSE 3 p.m. volume	144,100,000
NYSE adv. cons. close	22,000,000
Amex 3 p.m. volume	13,000,000
Amex adv. cons. close	1,000,000
Prev. OTC 4 p.m. volume	130,000,000

NYSE Index				
	High	Low	Chg.	Chg. %
Composite	162.50	162.50	0.00	0.00
Industries	201.25	201.25	0.00	0.00
Finance	149.49	149.49	0.00	0.00
Amex	149.49	149.49	0.00	0.00

**Wednesday's NYSE Closing**  
Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary	
Advanced	279
Declined	277
Unchanged	277
Total Issues	279
New Issues	279
New Volume	279

NASDAQ Index				
	High	Low	Chg.	Chg. %
Composite	118.50	118.50	0.00	0.00
Industries	118.50	118.50	0.00	0.00
Finance	118.50	118.50	0.00	0.00
Amex	118.50	118.50	0.00	0.00

AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Chg.	Chg. %
Wong's	10.00	10.00	0.00	0.00
Domestic	10.00	10.00	0.00	0.00
Wong's	10.00	10.00	0.00	0.00
Domestic	10.00	10.00	0.00	0.00
Wong's	10.00	10.00	0.00	0.00
Domestic	10.00	10.00	0.00	0.00
Wong's	10.00	10.00	0.00	0.00
Domestic	10.00	10.00	0.00	0.00
Wong's	10.00	10.00	0.00	0.00
Domestic	10.00	10.00	0.00	0.00

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
	High	Low	Chg.	Chg. %
Bonds	93.24	93.24	0.00	0.00
Utilities	93.24	93.24	0.00	0.00
Industries	93.24	93.24	0.00	0.00

NYSE Diary				
	High	Low	Chg.	Chg. %
Advanced	279	277	277	0.00
Declined	279	277	277	0.00
Unchanged	279	277	277	0.00
Total Issues	279	277	277	0.00
New Issues	279	277	277	0.00
New Volume	279	277	277	0.00

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
	High	Low	Chg.	Chg. %
April 21	24,552	24,552	0.00	0.00
April 22	24,552	24,552	0.00	0.00
April 23	24,552	24,552	0.00	0.00
April 24	24,552	24,552	0.00	0.00
April 25	24,552	24,552	0.00	0.00

Dow Jones Averages				
	High	Low	Chg.	Chg. %
Indus	2201.25	2201.25	0.00	0.00
Trans	2201.25	2201.25	0.00	0.00
Comp	2201.25	2201.25	0.00	0.00
Amex	2201.25	2201.25	0.00	0.00
NYSE	2201.25	2201.25	0.00	0.00

Standard & Poor's Index				
	High	Low	Chg.	Chg. %
Industrials	340.13	340.13	0.00	0.00
Transp.	340.13	340.13	0.00	0.00
Utilities	340.13	340.13	0.00	0.00
Finance	340.13	340.13	0.00	0.00
SP 100	340.13	340.13	0.00	0.00

Previous NASDAQ Diary				
	High	Low	Chg.	Chg. %
Advanced	279	277	277	0.00
Declined	279	277	277	0.00
Unchanged	279	277	277	0.00
Total Issues	279	277	277	0.00
New Issues	279	277	277	0.00
New Volume	279	277	277	0.00

AMEX Stock Index				
	High	Low	Chg.	Chg. %
Advanced	279	277	277	0.00
Declined	279	277	277	0.00
Unchanged	279	277	277	0.00
Total Issues	279	277	277	0.00
New Issues	279	277	277	0.00
New Volume	279	277	277	0.00

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

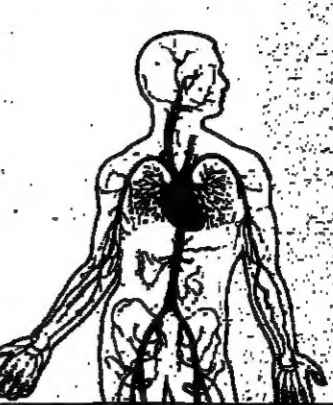
## Dow Lower in Active Trading

**United Press International**  
NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange were lower late Wednesday in active trading, hit by profit-taking following a buying frenzy that sent prices soaring in the last hours of the previous session.  
The Dow Jones industrial average, which soared 66.47 points on Tuesday, was down 13.35 to 2232.72 at 3 P.M. EDT.  
Declines were leading advances 3-2 among

Although most U.S. stock market tables in this edition are from the 4 P.M. close in New York, for time reasons, this article is based on the market at 3 P.M.  
The NYSE issues traded. The New York Stock Exchange index was off 1.11 to 164.39, and the price of an average share was off 28 cents.  
Volume at 3 P.M. was 156.6 million shares, up from 143.2 million in the same period Tuesday.  
Prices were lower in active trading of American Stock Exchange issues.  
The Dow average dropped more than 10 points in the first few minutes of trading, but was up more than eight points an hour later. It then hovered within a few points of breaking even before beginning to slide in the afternoon.  
Ernie Rudnet, manager of block trading at Mabon, Nugent & Co., said various trading programs related to stock-index futures and options were responsible for the market's swings throughout the morning.  
Rudnet said continued program trading likely would lead to further gyrations.

Philip Roth, a market analyst with E.F. Hutton & Co., said investors moved to the sidelines, "catching their breath" after yesterday's sharp afternoon surge.  
"If there's any linchpin to define stock market activity today it would be the action of the dollar," said Monte Gordon, research director at Dreyfus Corp.  
Gordon said the dollar is key because of its fundamental impact on inflation, interest rates and even the pace of the U.S. economic recovery. He said the stock market fears that industrialized governments may be unable to fulfill pledges to support the dollar.  
"The market senses a possibility that the dollar will test its lows again," Gordon said. "If the dollar looks like it's stabilizing, the market will probably try to rally again."  
The dollar was stable against major foreign currencies Wednesday.  
The stock market is "likely to be volatile because of yesterday's run-up," Roth said. "It's been that kind of an environment and it's likely to continue."  
Roth said Wednesday morning's report that U.S. durable goods rose an unexpectedly large 3.4 percent in March was "a slight plus" for stocks.  
On the Big Board, Texaco was the most active NYSE-listed issue, falling.  
It was followed by Supermarkets General, which jumped 4 1/2 to 45 1/2. Supermarkets General said its management and Merrill Lynch Capital Partners agreed to commence a \$46.75-a-share tender offer for 85 percent of the company's stock.

Blood pressure monitors incorporate Ametek's silicon chip technology for state-of-the-art performance that's so inexpensive hospitals will come to it as a disposable item.  
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Paoli, Pennsylvania 19301



12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld. %	PE	Stk.	High	Low	Chg.	Chg. %
32.50	32.50	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.50	32.50	32.50	0.00	0.00
32.50	32.50	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.50	32.50	32.50	0.00	0.00
32.50	32.50	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.50	32.50	32.50	0.00	0.00
32.50	32.50	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.50	32.50	32.50	0.00	0.00
32.50	32.50	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.50	32.50	32.50	0.00	0.00
32.50	32.50	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.50	32.50	32.50	0.00	0.00
32.50	32.50	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.50	32.50	32.50	0.00	0.00
32.50	32.50	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.50	32.50	32.50	0.00	0.00
32.50	32.50	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.50	32.50	32.50	0.00	0.00
32.50	32.50	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.50	32.50	32.50	0.00	0.00

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld. %	PE	Stk.	High	Low	Chg.	Chg. %
32.50	32.50	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.50	32.50	32.50	0.00	0.00
32.50	32.50	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.50	32.50	32.50	0.00	0.00
32.50	32.50	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.50	32.50	32.50	0.00	0.00
32.50	32.50	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.50	32.50	32.50	0.00	0.00
32.50	32.50	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.50	32.50	32.50	0.00	0.00
32.50	32.50	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.50	32.50	32.50	0.00	0.00
32.50	32.50	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.50	32.50	32.50	0.00	0.00
32.50	32.50	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.50	32.50	32.50	0.00	0.00
32.50	32.50	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.50	32.50	32.50	0.00	0.00
32.50	32.50	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.50	32.50	32.50	0.00	0.00

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld. %	PE	Stk.	High	Low	Chg.	Chg. %
32.50	32.50	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.50	32.50	32.50	0.00	0.00
32.50	32.50	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.50	32.50	32.50	0.00	0.00
32.50	32.50	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.50	32.50	32.50	0.00	0.00
32.50	32.50	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.50	32.50	32.50	0.00	0.00
32.50	32.50	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.50	32.50	32.50	0.00	0.00
32.50	32.50	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.50	32.50	32.50	0.00	0.00
32.50	32.50	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.50	32.50	32.50	0.00	0.00
32.50	32.50	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.50	32.50	32.50	0.00	0.00
32.50	32.50	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.50	32.50	32.50	0.00	0.00
32.50	32.50	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.50	32.50	32.50	0.00	0.00

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld. %	PE	Stk.	High	Low	Chg.	Chg. %
32.50	32.50	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.50	32.50	32.50	0.00	0.00
32.50	32.50	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.50	32.50	32.50	0.00	0.00
32.50	32.50	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.50	32.50	32.50	0.00	0.00
32.50	32.50	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.50	32.50	32.50	0.00	0.00
32.50	32.50	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.50	32.50	32.50	0.00	0.00
32.50	32.50	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.50	32.50	32.50	0.00	0.00
32.50	32.50	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.50	32.50	32.50	0.00	0.00
32.50	32.50	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.50	32.50	32.50	0.00	0.00
32.50	32.50	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.50	32.50	32.50	0.00	0.00
32.50	32.50	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.50	32.50	32.50	0.00	0.00

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld. %	PE	Stk.	High	Low	Chg.	Chg. %
32.50	32.50	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.50	32.50	32.50	0.00	0.00
32.50	32.50	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.50	32.50	32.50	0.00	0.00
32.50	32.50	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.50	32.50	32.50	0.00	0.00
32.50	32.50	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.50	32.50	32.50	0.00	0.00
32.50	32.50	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.50	32.50	32.50	0.00	0.00
32.50	32.50	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.50	32.50	32.50	0.00	0.00
32.50	32.50	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.50	32.50	32.50	0.00	0.00
32.50	32.50	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.50	32.50	32.50	0.00	0.00
32.50	32.50	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.50	32.50	32.50	0.00	0.00
32.50	32.50	AA	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.50	32.50	32.50	0.00	0.00

12 Month High	Low	Stock
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## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

## COMPANY NOTES

AGA AB, the Swedish industrial company, said it was making a bid of 466 million francs (\$77.4 million) for the French gas group Duffour et Igon. It valued the bid at 3,500 francs per share, substantially more than offers this month by Carburos at Matalicos of Spain and Linde AG of West Germany.

Allegheny Beverage Corp. of Maryland said it had signed a letter of intent to sell its Service America Corp. to Lewis Githens and Alm Inc. for \$500 million.

American Telephone & Telegraph Corp. said it had been awarded a \$20 million contract by the Pentagon to manufacture a highly advanced type of gallium arsenide computer chip that experts say will be a key element in space-based arms and nuclear weapons.

Apple Computer Inc. of California declared an initial cash dividend of 12 cents and a 2-for-1 stock split on shares held as of May 15.

BASF AG, the West German chemical manufacturer, said it would invest about 330 million Deutsche marks (\$183 million) over the next two years to build five plants and more than double the diphenyl methane diisocyanate-making capacity of its BASF Antwerpen NV subsidiary in Belgium.

British Aerospace PLC's acquisition of state-owned Royal Ordnance and the merger of Booth PLC and Pittard Group PLC, both leather manufacturers, will not be referred to the monopolies commission, the British Trade Department said.

British Petroleum Co. PLC shareholders voted in favor of the \$7.4 billion bid for the minority shares in its American subsidiary, Standard Oil Co. BP also said it had applied to list its ordinary shares on the Tokyo stock exchange and that it expected the listing to be effective by August.

Fairchild Semiconductor Corp. of California said that its wafer fabrication plants in Nagasaki, Japan, and Wasserburg, West Germany, were for sale. Fairchild itself is being offered for sale by Schlumberger Ltd., which is trying to abandon the semiconductor business.

LTV Corp. said its missiles and electronics division near Dallas had been given a three-year, \$80 million contract to continue development of an extended missile system for the Strategic Defense Initiative.

Nippon Steel Corp. said it would begin marketing this summer 32-bit work-station computers supplied by Nippon-Son Micro Systems KK, a wholly owned unit of Sun Micro Systems of the United States.

Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp. is considering joining American Telephone & Telegraph Co. in bidding to install electrical and communications systems at the new Kansai airport in Japan.

Shearson Lehman Bros. Inc. said it had established a subsidiary, Shearson Lehman Bros. Commodities Japan Ltd., to increase its 24-hour commodities trading business with Japanese institutions.

Swiss Bank Corp. said that commission income, already high, improved again in the first quarter; that foreign exchange and securities trading grew and interest earnings fell slightly. No figures were given.

Wells Fargo Bank stockholders approved a proposal to allow the San Francisco-based company to reincorporate in Delaware to take advantage of that state's more flexible corporate laws.

Visa will be investigated for possible antitrust violations in its response to American Express Co.'s plan to introduce a revolving credit card that would compete with Visa's bank credit cards, the U.S. Justice Department said, American Express said March 11 it would offer a credit card with an interest rate of 13.5 percent, below that charged by most banks issuing Visa cards. Two days later Visa, in a notice to the 5,500 financial institutions issuing its cards, said that the new card could threaten "one of your most profitable lines of service" and suggested they reconsider their relationships with American Express.

## Alcoa Recruits Chairman for Its Plan to Diversify

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Aluminum Co. of America has recruited Paul H. O'Neill, president of International Paper Co., as its new chairman and chief executive.

Mr. O'Neill, 51, will succeed Charles W. Parry, 62, who had expressed interest in retiring early. This is the first time in the 99-year history of the largest U.S. aluminum producer that it has recruited a chief executive from outside the company.

Mr. O'Neill joined International Paper in 1977 and became president in 1983. He has been a director of Alcoa since January 1986.

C. Fred Fetterolf, 58, Alcoa's president and chief operating officer, had been regarded as the most likely successor to Mr. Parry. Alcoa has set its sights on diversifying, with the goal of deriving half its revenues from non-aluminum sources by 1995.

## BUSINESS PEOPLE

## Chairman Leaves Santa Fe Southern Pacific Amid Bid Rumors

By Arthur Higbee

International Herald Tribune

The Santa Fe Southern Pacific Corp. has announced the resignation of John J. Schmidt, chairman and chief executive since 1983, at a time when analysts say the company may be a takeover target.

After the resignation, the Chicago-based company's stock jumped \$2.25, to \$40, on the New York Stock Exchange on Monday, and gained another 25 cents on Tuesday.

The New York Times said that Mr. Schmidt's inability to persuade the Interstate Commerce Commission to approve the merger of the company's two rail systems, the Atchafalaya, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Southern Pacific, apparently cost him his job. But a Santa Fe spokesman said, "We will continue to press for the merger."

Santa Fe said that John S. Reed would fill in for Mr. Schmidt until a successor is chosen. Mr. Reed, 69, was head of Santa Fe from 1973 until 1983, when Mr. Schmidt, 59, succeeded him.

The diversified parent companies of the two railroads — Santa Fe Industries and Southern Pacific

Corp. — merged in 1983 and then asked the ICC to approve a merger of the railroads. The ICC demurred, saying the anti-competitive impact outweighed any public benefit.

Santa Fe's most immediate problem could be a takeover bid, analysts said. The Henley Group owns 4.8 percent of Santa Fe.

Security Pacific Corp. has announced a restructuring designed to improve oversight of its growing interstate operations. Under Rich-

ard J. Flansburg 3d, chairman and chief executive, the Los Angeles-based holding company has acquired banks in Oregon and Arizona and plans to buy banks in Washington and Nevada as well.

Security Pacific said a new corporate management team would coordinate the subsidiaries. The team will be headed by George F. Moody, president and chief operating officer. Mr. Moody, 56, will turn over his posts as president and chief executive of the main sub-

idiary, California's Security Pacific National Bank, to Robert H. Smith, 51, the bank's chief operating officer.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York has announced the nomination of David Band and Douglas A. Warner 3d as executive vice presidents. Mr. Band, 44, a native of Scotland, is managing director of Morgan Guaranty Ltd., the firm's investment banking unit in London. He is scheduled to become Morgan Guaranty's regional

chief for Europe, the Middle East and Africa. Mr. Warner, 40, an American general manager of the London office, will return to New York as regional chief for the United States, Canada and Latin America.

Walter A. Gubert, 39, an Italian head of international financial management in New York, will succeed Mr. Band in London, and Richard Delbridge, 44, a British assistant chief of the London office, will replace Mr. Warner there.

## Republic National Bank of New York

A subsidiary of REPUBLIC NEW YORK CORPORATION  
Consolidated Statements of Condition  
(In Thousands)

Assets	March 31,		Liabilities and Stockholder's Equity	March 31,	
	1987	1986		1987	1986
Cash and demand accounts	\$ 215,571	\$ 299,906	Non-interest bearing deposits:		
Interest bearing deposits with banks	6,933,134	6,848,799	In domestic offices	\$ 580,345	\$ 473,945
Short-term tax exempt investments	153,685	175,000	In foreign offices	104,368	68,113
Precious metals	98,131	98,131	Interest bearing deposits:		
Investment securities	3,248,040	2,554,941	In domestic offices	3,635,852	2,795,248
Trading account assets	122,012	79,081	In foreign offices	7,583,281	6,981,010
Federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell	99,154	68,341	Total deposits	11,904,855	10,318,314
Loans, net of unearned income	4,145,012	3,293,010	Short-term borrowings	1,080,121	1,336,426
Allowance for possible loan losses	(107,914)	(79,356)	Acceptances outstanding	2,023,417	1,945,150
Loans (net)	4,037,098	3,213,654	Accrued interest payable	164,088	194,588
Customers' liability under acceptances	2,017,213	1,942,108	Other liabilities	417,201	316,737
Premises and equipment	286,593	288,951	Long-term debt	550,578	429,629
Accrued interest receivable	209,630	218,701	Stockholder's Equity:		
Other assets	390,000	283,558	Common stock, \$100 par value; 4,800,000 shares authorized; 3,550,000 shares outstanding	355,000	355,000
Total assets	\$17,712,140	\$16,051,071	Surplus	845,000	945,000
			Retained earnings	392,071	310,227
			Total stockholder's equity	1,592,071	1,610,227
			Total liabilities and stockholder's equity	\$17,712,140	\$16,051,071
			Letters of credit outstanding	\$ 964,521	\$ 596,000

The portion of the investment in precious metals not hedged by forward sales was \$14.0 million and \$7.9 million in 1987 and 1986, respectively.

## REPUBLIC NEW YORK CORPORATION

Summary of Results  
(In Thousands Except Per Share Data)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	1987	1986
Income before extraordinary item	\$48,912	\$32,684
Net income	\$32,943	\$32,684
Cash dividends declared on common stock	\$ 5,582	\$ 7,704
Per common share:		
Income before extraordinary item	\$ 1.57	\$ 1.10
Net income	\$ 1.03	\$ 1.10
Cash dividends declared	\$ .29	\$ .28
Average common shares outstanding	29,185	28,356

5th Avenue at 40th Street, New York, New York 10018  
(20 offices in Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens & Westchester County)  
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London • Los Angeles • Luxembourg • Mexico City • Miami • Milan • Monte Carlo • Montevideo • Montreal • New York • Nassau  
Panama City • Paris • Porto Rico • Rio de Janeiro • Santiago • Sao Paulo • Singapore • Tokyo

## Knoedler Modarco S.A.

## Notice of Ordinary Meeting of Stockholders to be held on May 12th, 1987.

Notice is hereby given of the annual meeting of stockholders of Knoedler Modarco S.A. on May 12th, 1987 at M. Knoedler and Co., 19 East 70th Street, New York at 10:00 a.m. local time for the following agenda:

1. Report on the activities of the company on fiscal year 1986
2. Auditor's report
3. Vote on approval of the account and the auditor's report
4. Allocation of the net results of fiscal year 1986
5. Discharge to the Board of Directors
6. Election of Directors
7. Appointment of auditors
8. Miscellaneous

The 1986 annual report is at the disposal of stockholders as of May 5th, 1987 at the Banque Paribas (Suisse) S.A., Geneva (and its branches in Basle, Lugano and Zurich) where admission cards for the ordinary meeting can be withdrawn against common shares on deposit until May 7th, 1987.

By order of the Board of Directors  
Dr. Armand HAMMER  
Chairman

## "To catalyse is to accelerate the birth of something new."

Neste is a dynamic and expanding oil, energy and chemical corporation.

Neste excels in three basic phenomena: combustion, catalysis and polymerisation. Our detailed knowledge of these phenomena is put to practical use in developing products and exploring new potential applications of energy and chemicals.

**Catalysis requires top-level know-how**  
Catalysis is concerned with the controlling and accelerating chemical changes. It permits the fundamental control of man-made materials and, for this reason is the main focus of attention of Neste's R&D work. As experts in catalysis for oil-refining and petrochemical industry, we offer our customers top-quality oil products, polymers and chemicals, and also special products that demand the highest level of technology.

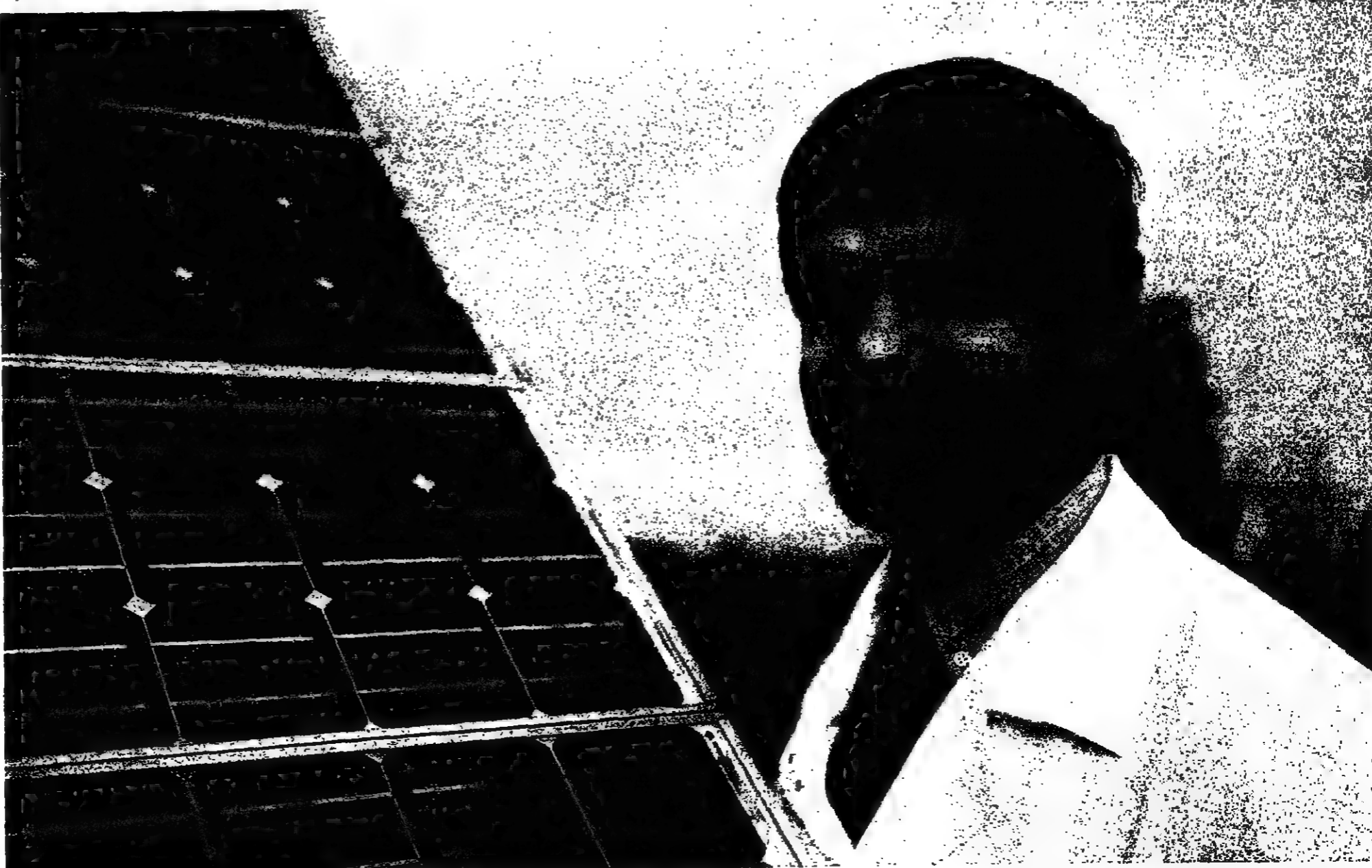
Neste's expertise in catalysis extends from basic oil-refining processes to polymerisation processing for the finest plastics. Electrically conducting plastics comprise one of our special fields.

One current area of research deals with electrochemical storage of energy in polymer batteries.

### Active in the international community of scientists

Neste's know-how is becoming wider, deeper and more international. Our research and development extends from basic research right through to production.

In terms of the industrial application of science, Neste is one of Scandinavia's most advanced corporations. Our collaboration with institutes and universities in various parts of the world is extensive. With business units in 30 countries and an active role in the international scientific community, we have a wealth of con-



Lars Göttsche, Doctor of Technology,  
Manager of Physics Research, Neste Oy

tacts and scientific knowledge at our disposal. Neste's experts are highly regarded in the energy and chemical fields throughout the world.

### Human resources are invaluable

Advanced technology creates the key to Neste's continued success. We believe that people are the most important resource in research and development. In skilled hands technology is a perfect tool.

Our advanced technical know-how and skills can offer you and your company new exciting opportunities.

We are constantly looking for new opportunities and partners to co-operate with in our own special areas. If you are interested in Neste, send us your business card or post this coupon to the following address: Neste Oy, New Ventures, Kellomäki, 02150 Espoo, Finland.

I would like to know more about Neste's activities in:

☐ oil ☐ chemicals ☐ shipping ☐ batteries ☐ gas

☐ technology ☐ I would like general information on Neste.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Company \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

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### The largest industrial company in Finland

Present in more than 30 countries  
Divisions: Oil (refining, trading and exploration), chemicals (petrochemicals, industrial chemicals and plastics), shipping, batteries, gas, technology  
Personnel: 10,000  
Turnover in 1986: USD 5.3 billion

**NESTE**

Neste Corporation, Corporate Headquarters: Kellomäki SF-02150 Espoo Finland Tel. +358-0-4501, New York: 1 Rockefeller Plaza Suite 1708 New York N.Y. 10020 U.S.A. Tel. +1-212-9772546, Riyadh: P.O. Box 61134 Riyadh Saudi Arabia Tel. +996-1-4015076, Moscow: Polkovnikov Bulvar 47/7 KV 11 Moscow U.S.S.R. Tel. Moscow 2077473, London: 30 Charles II Street London SW1Y 4AE England Tel. +44-1-9302333, Stockholm: Villagatan 13 B S-11432 Stockholm Sweden Tel. +46-8-246540

# Wednesday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	100s High	Low	Close	Chg.
15	14	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	14.00	13.00	13.50	+0.50
16	15	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	15.00	14.00	14.50	+0.50
17	16	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	16.00	15.00	15.50	+0.50
18	17	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	17.00	16.00	16.50	+0.50
19	18	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	18.00	17.00	17.50	+0.50
20	19	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	19.00	18.00	18.50	+0.50
21	20	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	20.00	19.00	19.50	+0.50
22	21	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	21.00	20.00	20.50	+0.50
23	22	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	22.00	21.00	21.50	+0.50
24	23	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	23.00	22.00	22.50	+0.50
25	24	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	24.00	23.00	23.50	+0.50
26	25	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	25.00	24.00	24.50	+0.50
27	26	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	26.00	25.00	25.50	+0.50
28	27	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	27.00	26.00	26.50	+0.50
29	28	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	28.00	27.00	27.50	+0.50
30	29	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	29.00	28.00	28.50	+0.50
31	30	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	30.00	29.00	29.50	+0.50
32	31	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	31.00	30.00	30.50	+0.50
33	32	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	32.00	31.00	31.50	+0.50
34	33	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	33.00	32.00	32.50	+0.50
35	34	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	34.00	33.00	33.50	+0.50
36	35	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	35.00	34.00	34.50	+0.50
37	36	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	36.00	35.00	35.50	+0.50
38	37	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	37.00	36.00	36.50	+0.50
39	38	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	38.00	37.00	37.50	+0.50
40	39	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	39.00	38.00	38.50	+0.50
41	40	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	40.00	39.00	39.50	+0.50
42	41	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	41.00	40.00	40.50	+0.50
43	42	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	42.00	41.00	41.50	+0.50
44	43	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	43.00	42.00	42.50	+0.50
45	44	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	44.00	43.00	43.50	+0.50
46	45	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	45.00	44.00	44.50	+0.50
47	46	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	46.00	45.00	45.50	+0.50
48	47	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	47.00	46.00	46.50	+0.50
49	48	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	48.00	47.00	47.50	+0.50
50	49	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	49.00	48.00	48.50	+0.50
51	50	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	50.00	49.00	49.50	+0.50
52	51	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	51.00	50.00	50.50	+0.50
53	52	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	52.00	51.00	51.50	+0.50
54	53	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	53.00	52.00	52.50	+0.50
55	54	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	54.00	53.00	53.50	+0.50
56	55	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	55.00	54.00	54.50	+0.50
57	56	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	56.00	55.00	55.50	+0.50
58	57	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	57.00	56.00	56.50	+0.50
59	58	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	58.00	57.00	57.50	+0.50
60	59	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	59.00	58.00	58.50	+0.50
61	60	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	60.00	59.00	59.50	+0.50
62	61	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	61.00	60.00	60.50	+0.50
63	62	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	62.00	61.00	61.50	+0.50
64	63	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	63.00	62.00	62.50	+0.50
65	64	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	64.00	63.00	63.50	+0.50
66	65	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	65.00	64.00	64.50	+0.50
67	66	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	66.00	65.00	65.50	+0.50
68	67	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	67.00	66.00	66.50	+0.50
69	68	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	68.00	67.00	67.50	+0.50
70	69	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	69.00	68.00	68.50	+0.50
71	70	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	70.00	69.00	69.50	+0.50
72	71	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	71.00	70.00	70.50	+0.50
73	72	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	72.00	71.00	71.50	+0.50
74	73	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	73.00	72.00	72.50	+0.50
75	74	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	74.00	73.00	73.50	+0.50
76	75	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	75.00	74.00	74.50	+0.50
77	76	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	76.00	75.00	75.50	+0.50
78	77	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	77.00	76.00	76.50	+0.50
79	78	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	78.00	77.00	77.50	+0.50
80	79	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	79.00	78.00	78.50	+0.50
81	80	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	80.00	79.00	79.50	+0.50
82	81	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	81.00	80.00	80.50	+0.50
83	82	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	82.00	81.00	81.50	+0.50
84	83	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	83.00	82.00	82.50	+0.50
85	84	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	84.00	83.00	83.50	+0.50
86	85	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	85.00	84.00	84.50	+0.50
87	86	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	86.00	85.00	85.50	+0.50
88	87	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	87.00	86.00	86.50	+0.50
89	88	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	88.00	87.00	87.50	+0.50
90	89	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	89.00	88.00	88.50	+0.50
91	90	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	90.00	89.00	89.50	+0.50
92	91	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	91.00	90.00	90.50	+0.50
93	92	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	92.00	91.00	91.50	+0.50
94	93	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	93.00	92.00	92.50	+0.50
95	94	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	94.00	93.00	93.50	+0.50
96	95	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	95.00	94.00	94.50	+0.50
97	96	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	96.00	95.00	95.50	+0.50
98	97	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	97.00	96.00	96.50	+0.50
99	98	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	98.00	97.00	97.50	+0.50
100	99	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	99.00	98.00	98.50	+0.50

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	100s High	Low	Close	Chg.
M	22	11%	Blount		.40	2.5	26	27	12	15%	12%
N	16	10%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
O	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
P	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
Q	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
R	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
S	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
T	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
U	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
V	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
W	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
X	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
Y	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
Z	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
AA	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
AB	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
AC	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
AD	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
AE	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
AF	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
AG	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
AH	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
AI	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
AJ	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
AK	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
AL	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
AM	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
AN	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
AO	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
AP	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
AQ	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
AR	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
AS	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
AT	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
AU	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
AV	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
AW	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
AX	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
AY	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
AZ	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
BA	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
BB	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
BC	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
BD	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
BE	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
BF	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
BG	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
BH	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
BI	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
BJ	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
BK	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
BL	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
BM	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
BN	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
BO	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
BP	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
BQ	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
BR	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
BS	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
BT	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
BU	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
BV	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
BW	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
BX	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
BY	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
BZ	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
CA	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
CB	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
CC	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
CD	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
CE	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
CF	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
CG	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
CH	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
CI	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
CJ	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
CK	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
CL	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
CM	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
CN	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
CO	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
CP	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
CQ	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
CR	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
CS	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
CT	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
CU	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
CV	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
CW	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
CX	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
CY	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
CZ	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
DA	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
DB	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
DC	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
DD	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
DE	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
DF	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
DG	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
DH	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
DI	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
DJ	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
DK	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
DL	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
DM	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
DN	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
DO	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
DP	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
DQ	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
DR	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
DS	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
DT	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
DU	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
DV	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
DW	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
DX	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
DY	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
DZ	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
EA	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
EB	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
EC	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
ED	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
EE	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
EF	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
EG	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
EH	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
EI	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
EJ	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
EK	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
EL	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
EM	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
EN	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
EO	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
EP	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
EQ	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
ER	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
ES	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
ET	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
EU	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
EV	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
EW	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
EX	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
EY	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
EZ	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
FA	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
FB	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
FC	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
FD	16	6%	Bond		.20	1.5	20	21	12	12%	12%
FE	16	6%									

## CURRENCY MARKETS

## Dollar Rises Ahead of U.S. GNP Data

**LONDON** — The dollar strengthened Wednesday in quiet trading, ahead of market anticipation that first-quarter figures to be released Thursday would show a healthy increase in the U.S. gross national product.

Most dealers predicted that the report would show that GNP, a measure of the total output of the nation's goods and services, rose 3.4 percent in the first quarter compared with a 1.1 percent gain in the previous three months.

A Tokyo market rumor that the U.S. Federal Reserve Bank might raise its discount rate Wednesday to bolster the dollar was another supportive factor, although most European dealers were skeptical about such a move. A spokesman for the Fed in Washington declined to comment on the rumor.

## London Dollar Rates

	West	East
Deutsche mark	1.64	1.64
Swiss franc	1.48	1.48
Japanese yen	160.25	160.25
French franc	6.55	6.55

Source: Reuters

In London, the dollar closed at 1.8245 Deutsche marks, up from 1.8145 DM on Tuesday, and at 142.40 yen, up from 142.35. The currency also rose against the British pound, which closed at \$1.6270, down from \$1.6340.

The dollar's persistent weakness in recent months amid concern over the U.S. budget and trade deficits has helped boost the price of gold, which was fixed Tuesday morning in London at a four-

year high of \$454.30 dollars an ounce.

The gold price had dipped to \$445.50 by Wednesday's afternoon's fixing, as some investors sought to take quick profits. The flurry of gold sales was fueled by the advance of the dollar, dealers in precious metals said.

Clayton K. Yeutter, the U.S. trade representative, warned meanwhile in Tokyo that the yen would rise further in the years ahead unless Japan opened its markets to imports.

He confirmed that he had told the secretary-general of the Japan Socialist Party Wednesday that the dollar could fall to 100 yen if Japan kept its markets closed. But he emphasized he was dramatizing the situation and did not mean the figure to be taken literally.

## TRADE: No Accord

(Continued from Page 1)

and the status of legislation in Congress as former Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe continued to press his campaign to get the sanctions rescinded.

## Baldridge Warns Chinese

Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldridge said in Beijing that China's textile exports to the United States were growing too fast, Reuters reported Wednesday.

"In one year, Chinese textile exports to the United States have shot up 65 percent," he said before the U.S.-China Joint Commission on Commerce and Trade.

"We hope that China recognizes that growth of that magnitude cannot continue, particularly in view of the stringent limits placed on our other suppliers," he said.

## Trio Withdraws Bid for Hospital

(Continued from Page 1)

**NASHVILLE, Tennessee** — Three businessmen have withdrawn an offer to pay \$5 billion, or \$47 per share, to acquire outstanding stock in Hospital Corp. of America.

Thomas F. Frist Jr., the company's president, was notified of the withdrawal Tuesday in a letter from Charles R. Miller, Richard E. Ragsdale and Richard L. Scott, the three men said.

The board of the hospital management company failed to act on the proposal last week.

## NAVISTAR: Truck Maker Shifts Out of Reverse, Regains Thirst for Growth

(Continued from first finance page)

equity, so that we have a little more financial flexibility now than we did before."

The restructuring had one more feature, which was put into place last week: It turned Navistar International into a holding company, with its existing truck and engine operations as a subsidiary, to give the company more maneuvering room for acquisitions.

"The holding company gives us more flexibility to diversify our business if we choose to do so," Mr. Cotting said. "It would allow us to operate any acquired businesses as separate, fairly independent subsidiaries with their own operating policies and employee relations and compensation policies that have been designed to really enable them to be very competitive in their markets."

And what to acquire? Navistar's leaders are offering virtually no hints about the kinds of acquisitions they may be seeking, or on the timing.

"Most of our focus," said Mr. Cotting, "is now on areas that are closer to the kind that could benefit from our kind of culture and management know-how and our knowledge base."

They would tend to be businesses that are manufacturing-type products rather than consumer products. "We'll keep looking in those areas, and if we find some combinations there that would be good and make a lot of sense, then we'll give them serious consideration," he said. "If we don't, we'll look at other areas."

Because of its financial restructuring, Navistar is in good shape to make a fairly sizable acquisition. Although it is unlikely to undertake any sort of stock swap because it currently has a huge 237 million common shares outstanding, its newly lowered debt-equity ratio makes it feasible for Navistar to borrow to fund takeovers.

Navistar has something else going for it financially. Because of its huge losses in the early 1980s, the company is carrying around nearly \$2 billion in potential tax-loss carry-forwards, giving it the ability to shelter the income of anything it acquires.

That would allow Navistar to buy something profitable and operate it for a period without a tax liability, yielding additional profits to put back into the business.

Mr. Cotting gives no indication of when Navistar will begin trying to make acquisitions.

"We're ready today," he said, but added, "We don't have a specific timetable. Good acquisitions aren't done on specific timetables."

Analysts believe that the company will delay any move until late this year, after it has negotiated a new contract with its key union, the United Auto Workers.

That would allow it to negotiate for flat wages or minimal increases without the union complaining that the company is spending its money on other businesses. With the contract behind it, the company will then be free to start shopping.

In the meantime, Navistar is still looking to wring profits out of the truck and engine businesses. Al-

though as International Harvester it was primarily known as a tractor maker, the company built up an impressive franchise over the years in heavy-duty long-haul trucks and in medium-sized trucks.

Overall, it leads the North American truck industry with a 27.1 percent share of the market. In the fast-growing market for diesel-powered medium trucks, it commands a 47.3 percent share.

However, those numbers are somewhat tarnished by the depressed state of the American truck market. Deregulation, high costs and other factors have steadily reduced the overall market for medium- and heavy-duty trucks in recent years, leaving Navistar and its competitors fighting for pieces of a smaller pie.

## Fannie Mae Given Go-Ahead on New Security

(Continued from Page 1)

**WASHINGTON** — The Reagan administration has permitted the Federal National Mortgage Association to begin underwriting a new kind of mortgage-backed security, but put the agency on notice that it must move swiftly toward complete privatization.

Fannie Mae, as the government-sponsored agency is also known, is now a publicly traded company that buys mortgages from lenders both for its own portfolio and for sale into the secondary market,

helping to provide adequate funds for further home lending.

Created by Congress with a \$2.5 billion line of credit at the Treasury, Fannie Mae places an implicit government guarantee on the mortgages it sells. Mortgage specialists say Fannie Mae's presence in the market has reduced mortgage rates to consumers by one-half to three-quarters of 1 percentage point.

Samuel R. Pierce Jr., secretary of the Housing and Urban Development Department, said in his decision Tuesday that Fannie Mae

must help the department in a privatization study to be completed by Oct. 1, and required Fannie Mae to reduce its debt burden substantially over the next two years.

Mr. Pierce said Fannie Mae could issue \$15 billion of real estate mortgage-investment conduits, or REMICs, in the next 15 months. REMICs are essentially securities collateralized by pools of mortgages, broken down into several classes of maturities and yields.

Mr. Pierce set the minimum Fannie Mae REMICs at \$100,000.

## Wednesday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 1986 High Low 3 P.M. CLOSING

A

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 1986 High Low 3 P.M. CLOSING

B

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 1986 High Low 3 P.M. CLOSING

C

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 1986 High Low 3 P.M. CLOSING

D

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E

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J

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K

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P

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Q

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 1986 High Low 3 P.M. CLOSING

R

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 1986 High Low 3 P.M. CLOSING

S

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 1986 High Low 3 P.M. CLOSING

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W

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X

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Y

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Z

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AB

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